

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

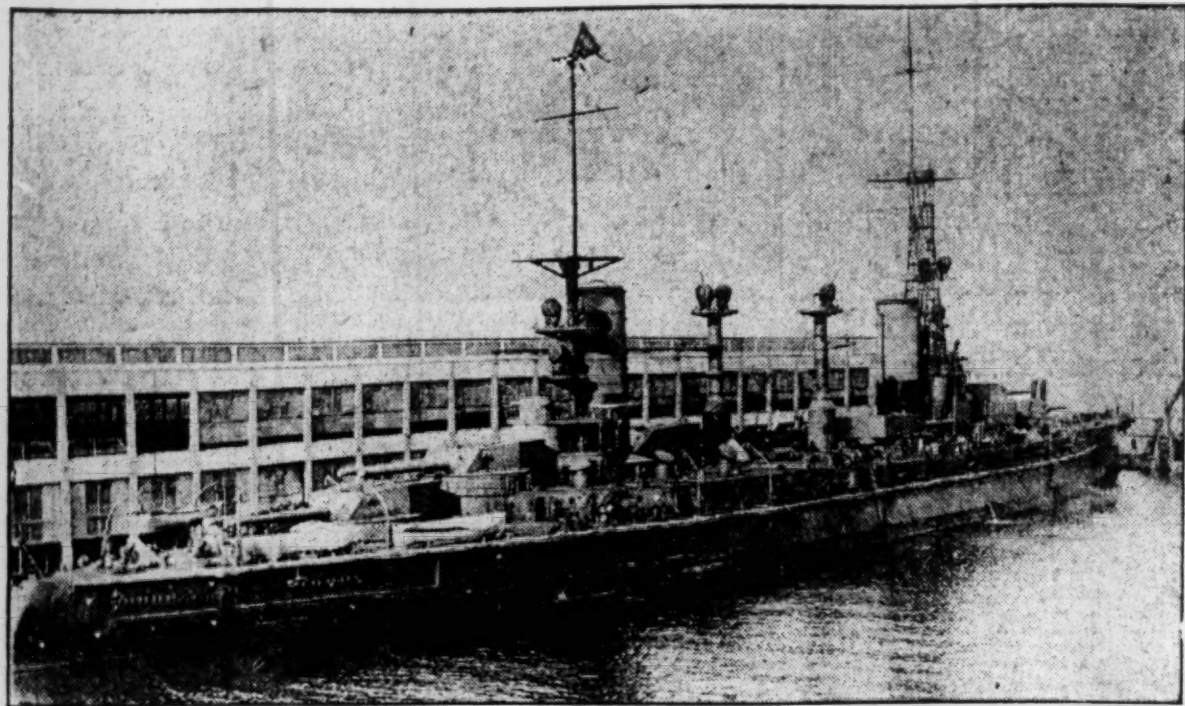
LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

RIVADAVIA COALING AT SOUTH BOSTON DOCK



Argentina's new dreadnought at Commonwealth pier getting ready for trial spin

INDEMNITY BILL TO ENTER SOUTH AFRICAN HOUSE

Deportation of Strike Leaders Subject of Measure to Be Introduced by Gen. Smuts as the Cape Parliament Opens

INTEREST IS AROUSED

LONDON.—The Cape Parliament opens today, when an indemnity bill will be immediately introduced by General Smuts. Assembling of members is arousing the greatest interest, since it is known that many leading members of the House, such as Schreiner and Meriman, regard the government policy on the question of deportation with the gravest doubt.

The press, however, of the whole country is decidedly on the government's side, and when it is realized that the agricultural interests, which represent at least one third of the population, together with the whole capitalist interest, are on General Botha's side, it would seem as if his position were very secure.

Sir Harry Poland, himself a great legal authority, who was interviewed yesterday in London, declared that the government's action was so arbitrary that he was inclined to believe that there must be truth in the rumor that the cabinet had been able to lay its hands on documentary evidence of conspiracy to subvert the government in favor of a labor republic, and it is largely on account of expected revelations that the news from the Cape today is awaited with such interest.

Yesterday Mr. Crewell spoke to a great crowd on his arrival at Johannesburg, declaring that there was no excuse for the government's action, since public peace was not imperiled in any way, and that both Parliament and the law courts had been defied.

Simultaneously Lord Gladstone, governor-general, was speaking at Paarl. He declared that there were 97,000 farmers in South Africa, which was over 40,000 more than all the miners and railway men put together. These farmers, he declared, with their families constituted one third of the population and were themselves laborers in every sense of the word and just as hard workers as any man on the line or in the mine. These farmers were determined that the government should not be upset by revolutionary aims. They had no desire whatever to interfere with their neighbors, but they were entirely determined to protect their rights in the face of any attack.

HAMBURG-CANADA SERVICE TO HAVE WEEKLY STEAMER

BERLIN.—The Hamburg-Amerika line has not delayed a moment in putting in to effect its policy of competition. It has announced that there will be weekly passenger and cargo service between Hamburg and Canada.

Up to now there has only been a fortnightly cargo service carried on jointly by the Hamburg-Amerika, the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Holland America.

NICARAGUA CALLS FOR EDUCATORS

WASHINGTON.—A letter from F. P. Claxton, commissioner of education in Nicaragua, was received today by Representative John J. Mitchell, stating that Nicaragua is seeking a director and three professors for the institute of Granada. Twelve other teachers, four of them men, to teach in four elementary schools to be established in Granada and Maragua are also desired. The director's salary will be \$3000 to \$5000.

NEW BATTLESHIP STARTS ON HER TRIALS TUESDAY

Rivadavia to Leave State Docks at High Water for Ten Days' Tests off New England Coast

Officials of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation today decided on Tuesday as the day when the Argentina dreadnought Rivadavia will leave her berth at Commonwealth pier, South Boston, and put to sea for final trials. Late in the afternoon on the high tide the warship will steam out of the state dock, where she has been since Monday, to remain off the New England coast for 10 days.

Aboard the Rivadavia will be 120 officers representing the Argentine government. They will be headed by Vice-Admiral O. Betbeder. The Fore River works, builders of the vessel, will be represented by President Samuel T. Bowles, F. O. Wellington, in charge of trials; R. L. Lovell, chief engineer; James T. Paige, assistant engineer, and John J. Crane, electrical engineer. Capt. Joseph L. Kemp will navigate the craft.

At Commonwealth pier the vessel is taking on a bunker supply of selected coal for the trial run, for two rigid tests, endurance and economy, are yet to be conducted. On returning to port, ammunition will be loaded into her magazines and the Rivadavia will again put to sea to complete her gun trials.

ALBANIA'S FUTURE RULER LOATH TO LAND AT DURAZZO

Essad Pasha and Retainers Await Prince of Wied's Arrival — Asks for War Portfolio

VIENNA.—M. Venezelos, continuing his tour of European capitals, has reached Vienna, after an interview with the Prince of Wied in Berlin. He has already had an audience with Count Berchtold and it is understood that the question of Albania is receiving special attention.

The Prince of Wied shows little desire to land at Durazzo, where Essad Pasha, with thousands of armed retainers, is waiting to welcome his new monarch.

Essad himself is declared to be coolly bargaining for the right of being minister of war in the prince's government, basing his demand on the fact that he is already de facto Governor of northern Albania.

WATER MAIN REPAIRED

Repairs have been completed on the 12-inch water main which forced several workmen to swim out when it was broken by a stone yesterday under Summer street in section C of the new Dorchester tunnel.

STATTHALTER AND MINISTRY OF ALSACE-LORRAINE RESIGN

Count Wedel, Popular Ruler Who Excelled Predecessors in Reconciling People to Annexation, and Officials Retire as Protest Against Zabern Decision

BERLIN.—Count Wedel, statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, and the entire ministry have resigned as a protest against the decisions of the court-martial in the Zabern dispute. Official announcement of this was made by the secretary of state, Herr Zorn von Bulach, yesterday, in the Alsatian Diet. The government, he declared, could not accept the decision of the imperial government in the matter of Zabern, and therefore had no alternative but to resign.

The retirement of the statthalter will be received with the greatest regret throughout the Rhein provinces. He was particularly popular and had succeeded in doing more to reconcile the provinces to annexation than any previous ruler. The mere fact that he was himself a Hanoverian had probably much to do with this.

It is, of course, impossible to say who the new statthalter will be. The Conservative press calls for a resolute governor and government, but the Kaiser is too good a statesman not to recognize the necessity for conciliation, no matter to what extent he may or may not agree with the action of the military authorities.

FIVE FREIGHTERS ARRIVE BRINGING VARIED CARGOES

British Collier Lignan Is First of Them to Dock, Followed by Cambrian, City of Baroda, Spiral and Santurce

WAITS IN BOARDINGS

Five freighters flying flags of other nations reached port today with cargoes varying from sugar to coal. First in the harbor was the British collier Lignan. Captain Garbutt, anchored off Rowe's wharf during the night, with 7100 tons of coal from Louisburg, C. B.

Owing to their having no substitute tug for the Winnisimmet, the customs officials were unable to board the craft. Captain Garbutt had to wait until a towboat came out and took him ashore with the ship's papers. As each steamer made fast to her dock, William B. Kilner, boarding officer, boarded them to do the business of the port that should be done between quarantine and the upper harbor.

Before the Lignan proceeded to her dock at Everett, the Wilson & Furness-Leyland liner Cambrian, Captain Gardner, came up the harbor from London with general freight. John Jordan of Liverpool, a seaman, who came aboard the ship just before she cast off, disappeared during the voyage and nothing has been seen of him since.

Astern of the Cambrian came the British freighter City of Baroda, from Chinese and Japanese ports via Baltimore. Captain Mason put into Baltimore for coal, having reached that port with hardly enough left to take the vessel another day's steaming. She discharged about 800 tons of general cargo at Baltimore and will leave about the same amount here and proceed to New York with about 2000 more tons.

With 13,150 bags of sugar, the Norwegian steamer Spiral, Captain Andersen, came in from Guantanamo. Nine days were occupied in making the passage. It is the first trip of the steamer to Boston.

A spar extending about 10 feet out of water, and apparently attached to sunken wreckage, was sighted by the (Cambrian's) officers at 2:25 p. m. Thursday, in latitude 42° 26' north and longitude 67° 28' west. Captain Gardner notified the officers of the Andania, outward bound, by wireless.

Fifth up the harbor was the British steamer Santurce, Captain Reardon, from Quantic, Porto Rico. The vessel brought 14,000 bags of sugar. She was due Thursday.

ROCKLAND SEEKS M. V. M. BRANCH

ROCKLAND, Mass.—A movement has been started for the organization of a military company in this town, as a branch of the M. V. M.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE REFORMS PLAN OF SECRETARY DIGNEY

Will Propose New Committee to Carry Out Changes at Meeting Late Today

Removal of features of the organization and inside workings of the Citizens Municipal League which have proved themselves obnoxious to so great a number of citizens will be the problem entrusted to a new committee to be appointed if Charles A. Digney, executive secretary, can carry a motion he will make at a meeting of the executive committee late today.

Mr. Digney said today that the \$1215.00 which the contributions to the cause had not provided for had been paid out of his own pocket. Mr. Digney says that he pays out more than this every administration.

ART MUSEUM IS TO GET \$50,000 BY MISS CRUFT'S WILL

Bequests of \$50,000 to the Museum of Fine Arts and \$50,000 to be used as a fund for American women who are in need, and other public gifts totaling \$325,000 are contained in the will of Miss Harriet Otis Cruft of 482 Boylston street, whose estate, according to an inventory filed in the probate office today amounted to \$1,249,406.29. Of that amount \$654,906.20 is personal and \$594,500 real property.

CONGRESS AWAITS RESIGNATION OF JAMES M. CURLEY

WASHINGTON.—Mayor-elect Curley's resignation as a member of Congress is expected here Saturday. A letter from Mr. Curley to Representative Allen T. Treadway today concurred in a plan for Mr. Treadway to move into Mr. Curley's office, No. 235 House office building, a desirable location on the main floor and south side of the building, and for Representative John J. Mitchell to move from his present inconvenient quarters in the Maltby building to 353 House office building, now occupied by Mr. Treadway.

Up to noon today the speaker had not received Mr. Curley's resignation. Invitations to attend the mayor-elect's inauguration ceremony were received today by several members of Congress and representatives of Boston newspapers.

SCHOOL BOARD TO HOLD FINAL MEETING TONIGHT

In order to finish, so far as possible, the school business of the year just closing a final meeting of the present school committee will be held this evening at school headquarters. It is expected that many items of business will be disposed of.

The question of establishing a department of educational investigation and measurement, laid over from the last meeting, may be decided. At the last meeting but one member was opposed to it. The regular meeting of the committee, and the first one of the new board, is called for next Monday night.

WAKEFIELD TO HAVE REDUCTION IN LIGHT RATES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The municipal light board will announce to the town finance commission tonight that it is prepared to make reductions in the rates for both gas and electricity. The new prices will be \$1.20 per 1000 cubic feet for gas and 12 cents per kilowatt hour net for electricity for domestic purposes. The rates for commercial and power current will remain unchanged.

Frank J. Henkel of the light board says the municipal plant has been operated more successfully than ever in the past year, and that it was also possible to clear up \$7000 in unpaid bills of 1912. Further reductions are promised in about a year. A substantial cut in electric rates is anticipated soon after a contract is made with the Reading municipal plant to supply all the Wakefield current.

MR. O'HEARN AND THE MAYOR-ELECT HOLD CONFERENCE

Mayor-elect James M. Curley, John R. McVey and Patrick F. O'Hearn met at the office of the last named today it is understood to discuss the offer of the position of building commissioner made to Mr. O'Hearn. Earlier in the day he said that while he had not decided and would not do so until he saw the mayor-elect, he did not think he would accept.

Mr. O'Hearn lives at 120 Melville avenue, Dorchester, and he has been in the building business in this district for many years. In 1911 Governor Foss appointed him on the fire hazard commission. He originally came from Nova Scotia.

Frank A. Goodwin, Progressive leader of ward 1, is said to be in line to succeed Andrew Badaracco as principal assessor.

REVERE REQUEST FOR MUNICIPAL CHANGE HEARD

Town's Petition to Be Allowed to Form City Government or Be Annexed to Boston Before Metropolitan Committee

TOWN SYSTEM IS TO GO

Representative Casasa Urges That Citizens Be Given Privilege to Decide for Themselves on Future Form of Rule

Revere's petition for legislation to give the voters of that town an opportunity to choose between a city form of government and annexation to Boston was given a hearing by the committee on metropolitan affairs of the Legislature at the State House today.

Either of these forms of government would do away with the present town government, which it was said was deemed advisable by a majority of the town's electorate because of the growth of the town and of the complex problems which have been presented.

Representative Andrew Casasa of Revere spoke in favor of submitting to the voters the simple question of whether to be annexed to Boston or to adopt a

(Continued on page eight, column one)

MAYOR CHANGES TIME OF THE EXERCISES IN FANEUIL HALL

Mr. Fitzgerald Sets 1 O'Clock as Hour for Meeting, So That Officials May Be Present After City Hall Closes—Inscription on Annex Tablet Is Announced

Exercises in connection with the mass meeting to be held in Faneuil hall tomorrow by Mayor Fitzgerald to explain what has been done during his administration have been put back to 1 o'clock instead of taking place at 12:30. This change has been made because the mayor is desirous that the heads of departments and city officials should be present. Under the new arrangement the exercises begin after city hall closes.

Prior to the meeting the dedication ceremonies for the city hall annex will be held.

From the city hall a notice was issued giving the words inscribed on the silver tablet, 7x9 inches, which will be placed in the corner-stone of the new city hall annex tomorrow.

The inscription reads: "This building

NANTUCKET SAVES MANY AS LINER MONROE IS SUNK

NORFOLK, Va.—The Old Dominion liner Monroe was sunk by the Merchants & Miners liner Nantucket in a fog off Hogg island early today. The Nantucket, whose bow was stove in, is being towed to port. She was due here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Eighty-two of those aboard the Monroe were saved, and 44 are missing, according to a report from the Norfolk office of the line, sent to President H. B. Walker. He says that the rescued 28 were passengers; of the lost, 24 were passengers.

Captain Berry of the Nantucket has sent a wireless message asking that clothing for 50 men and 12 women be rushed aboard his vessel as soon as she reaches port.

The Monroe's passenger list showed no Boston names. There were 45 first cabin passengers and six in the steerage.

With two passengers on board, the Nantucket left Boston Wednesday afternoon for Baltimore by way of Newport News. The passengers who booked here were C. W. Prentiss and J. Candill.

The Nantucket registers 2399 tons gross, 1767 net, and measures 274 feet long, 42 feet beam, 16.2 feet depth of hold. The Monroe hailed from New York and was on a trip from Norfolk for the metropolis. She measured 345.9 feet long, 46.2 feet beam, 18 feet depth of hold and was 4704 tons gross register and 2806 tons net. She was built at Newport News in 1903 and was manned by a crew of 70.

is erected for the use of several departments of the city of Boston pursuant to an order of the mayor sent to the city council Feb. 6, 1911, passed April 10, 1911.

"John P. Fitzgerald, mayor; Manus J. Fish, superintendent of public buildings; Edward T. P. Graham, architect; Wells Brothers of New York, builders; members of the city council, John J. Attridge, Walter Ballantyne, Timothy J. Buckley, Walter L. Collins, James M. Curley, Matthew Hale, Thomas J. Kenny, Edward J. McDonald, Ernest E. Smith; 1912, John A. Coulthurst; 1913, James A. Watson.

"Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States; David I. Walsh, Governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, Jan. 31, 1914."

MAYOR PUTS EMILY G. BALCH ON NEW CITY PLANNING BOARD

Miss Emily G. Balch, head of the economic department of Wellesley College, today was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald to the city planning board. She has done considerable work in connection with better housing and the general welfare of immigrants. She is a member of the present immigration commission.

Miss Balch has written many books. She is widely traveled and is acquainted with planning in the cities of the old world.

Confirmation of the mayor's appointments to planning board is presenting a problem, owing to conflicting provisions of the city charter, which says that all appointments shall be confirmed by the city service commission and the act as passed by Legislature which says that these appointments shall be made by the mayor and confirmed by the council. This ruling applied to the state and no special provision was made for Boston or the law of civil service confirmation governing its appointments.

Four of the five members who are to constitute the board were named by the mayor yesterday as follows: Ralph C. Cram, president of the Boston Society of Architects; William C. Ewing, an engineer who is at the head of the chamber of commerce city planning committee; Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, and John Jackson Walsh, an East Boston attorney and identified with the Citizens Municipal League.

Representatives of the peace societies of Springfield and New Bedford and of the state societies of Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, meet Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, at the Twentieth Century Club for a conference and lunch-

on today to discuss the methods of increasing the influence and membership of the societies and to take action toward making plans for city celebrations of the century of peace between the United States and Great Britain.

The committee on arrangements consists of Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes of Milton, and Dr. James L. Tryon. Among those invited to attend are Edwin D. Mead of the World Peace Foundation, Mrs. Mead, Miss Helen Seabury, secretary of the New Bedford Peace society; Charles Sisson, president of the Rhode Island Peace society; Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University; Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University; Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, and Bishop De Wolf Perry of Providence.

NAVY MAY PAY FOR ADVICE

WASHINGTON.—Representative Roberts introduced today a bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to pay cash rewards to civilian employees of the department for recommendations resulting in improvement or economy in manufacturing processes.

MR. ROBERTS TO SEEK NINTH TERM

WASHINGTON.—Representative Ernest W. Roberts announced today that he will be a candidate for reelection for a ninth consecutive term in Congress from the ninth Massachusetts district.

FOUR NATIONS ARE INVOLVED IN ARMOR CASE

Question of Increasing Capital of Poutiloff Factory in Russia Starts Ambassadors of Powers to Making Explanations

SITUATION DESCRIBED

French Activity in Raising Funds Stirs German Firm to Get Some of the Profit—Great Britain Introduced in the Case Later

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MONITOR FROM THE EUROPEAN BUREAU

PARIS.—If evidence were wanting of the position held by armor firms in European politics the fact that the mere question of increasing the capital of the Russian Poutiloff factory has involved four nations in diplomatic explanations would provide it.

The Poutiloff factory are the great arms works in Russia and are mainly occupied in supplying the government. Rearming of the Russian artillery and other requirements of the war office have apparently made such demands on the firm that they found it necessary to raise additional capital elsewhere.

Working as they had been in conjunction with the French Creusot works they seem to have approached that undertaking with a view to increasing their capital by 20,000,000 roubles. Whether or no the management of the Creusot works, like other Frenchmen, were beginning to get a little alarmed at the enormous amount of French capital drifting into Russia, there seems to have been considerable hesitation in meeting this demand. The hesitation was seemingly taken advantage of by the Krupp endeavor, by finding money themselves, to participate in Russian arms orders.

This was by no means to the liking of the Creusot firm, and in a moment the affair became one of international politics. The French government immediately took it up on the ground that Creusot secrets would, if the Krupp negotiations were carried through, be conveyed to the German firm. What the Creusot secrets are is not very apparent, seeing that the firm is arming the Italian artillery.

The real cause of offense seems to have been the idea that Germany should secure any of the profits which by reason of the entente might be justly considered as French gain. At this period the name of Vickers was introduced, and it was declared that this great English firm was negotiating together with Krupp through the agency of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin for a supply of new capital.

There is nothing, apparently, to justify the introduction of the name of the English gunmakers, but the fact has been seized upon by certain sections of the French press to point a moral and adorn a tale of France's two allies, one assisting German capital to find an entrance to Russia and the other welcoming the attempt.

A more cynical onlooker declares that there was never any real intention of accepting Anglo-German capital for the Poutiloff factory and that the whole matter was engineered in the press with a view of forcing the hand of the Creusot firm.

Whatever the exact details may be the interest lies in the undisputed fact that the maneuvers of the armor groups have actually been able to create a miniature international crisis in which the governments and the ambassadors of certain great powers are engaged in allying fears and passions roused by the manipulations of the tremendous financial interests concerned.

PEACE SOCIETY DELEGATES MEET TO PLAN FOR GROWTH

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Leading Italian Parties Are Urged to Cooperate

UNITED ACTION ADVOCATED ON BIG QUESTIONS

Liberals and Radicals Ought to Work Together Along Progressive Lines Says a Member of the Present Government

SOME TAXES RAISED

(Special to the Monitor)
FLORENCE, Italy.—The Hon. Sacchi, a member of the present government, declared not long since that Liberals and Radicals ought to work together. The informing idea of this declaration was a sound one; what loyalty to progress is manifested in different groups should be manifested in a loyalty more practically evident in their united action on great questions.

There is no doubt that in Italy as in other countries the forces of liberalism, in the broad sense of the word, cannot afford to split up into the weakness of party striving and party ambition. It is equally true that the forces of mediocrity and harmful reaction wish nothing better than such a dissipation of energy on the part of men who have the firm establishing of Italian liberty of thought and action in their hands.

But notwithstanding that certain members of other liberal groups admit that such united action might result in the loss of individuality in one or more of the progressive parliamentary groups, it is a good sign that such united action is hinted at in the speech of a member of government. Another part of what the minister said was sound and practical, namely, that anti-clericalism as such was to be avoided.

The question of the relations between state and church was to be viewed calmly and liberally, on the basis pure and simple of the practical sovereignty of the state. Anti-clericalism, as such and such only, would provide the enemies of real liberty with the argument that it was a denial of the principles of true liberalism, and it would give an opportunity, moreover, to raise the cry of persecution.

It is a practical question, whether to make too much of a priest using his functions to threaten his parishioners from the pulpit were they to vote as the church did not wish, would not make such capital as in the end would permit more political interference than at present obtains. "The state above all" and "justice to all," are words that

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON.—"The Whirl," 7:45.
CASTLE.—"Hawthorne," U. S. A., 2:10, 8:10.
CORT.—"When Dreams Come True," 8:15.
HOLLIS.—John Drew, 8.
KEITH'S.—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
MAJESTIC.—"Little Women," 8:10.
PARK.—"The Argyle Case," 8:15.
PLAYHOUSE.—"Under Cover," 8:15.
REVERENT.—Forbes-Robertson, "Merchant of Venice," 8.
TREMONT.—"Years of Discretion," 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS
Friday, Jordan hall, 3:15 p. m., piano recital, Miss Ethel Newman.
Saturday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., violin recital, Jacques Thibaud; Carlos Salzedo, harpist, assisting.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., song recital, Mme. Schumann-Heink.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Friday, 7:45 p. m., "Loulie."
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Barber of Seville"; 8 p. m., popular-priced performance of "Bohème."
Sunday, 5 p. m., concert by opera artists, Mr. Constantino principal soloist; Mme. Keller, violinist, assisting.

NEW YORK
ASTOR.—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO.—Miss Frances Starr.
BOOTH.—"Change."
BRONX.—"The Rainbow."
COHAN.—"Potash and Perlmutter."
COMEDY.—"Kitty Mackay."
CORT.—"The Merry Widow."
CRITERION.—"Young Wisdom."
EMPIRE.—Miss Marie Adams.
GAIETY.—Miss Elsie Ferguson.
GAIRICK.—H. V. Esmond.
HOLMAN.—William Collier.
KNICKERBOCKER.—"New Henrietta."
LIBERTY.—"Sari."
LITTLE.—"The Philanderer."
LYCEUM.—Miss Billie Burke.
LYRIC.—"Omar."
MANHATTAN.—"Within the Law."
PLAYHOUSE.—"Things That Count."
SUBURB.—"A Thousand Years Ago."
THIRTY-NINTH.—"Mollie Fiske."
WALLACKS.—"The Man in the Moon."
WEST END.—"Prunella."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE.—"Fanny's First Play."
FINE ARTS.—Repertory.
LYRIC.—"Ready Money."
MAY.—David Warfield.
TUDOR.—"Her Own Money."

SOAP MATERIALS DIMINISHING SAYS LIVERPOOL REPORT

European Makers Find Hardened Oils Relief From Factors That Have Driven Values Higher

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England.—In the course of their annual review of the outlook for produce from other countries, Messrs. Bigland Sons & Jeffreys, Liverpool, make the following remarks on the soap trade:

"A continued increase is noted in the exports and a small decrease in the imports of soap during the last year. In making forecasts for the coming year, covering the primary materials used in soap-making, the following facts must be borne in mind:

"1. That the world over, there is unquestionably a permanently and constantly increasing volume of material required, and during the coming year several new factories in various parts of the world will be in active work, absorbing supplies at their source, which otherwise would have appeared in the shipments to European markets.

"2. That particularly in South Africa, Australia, the Argentine Republic, and Japan, the manufacture of soap is increasing, which is consequently absorbing raw material that would otherwise have come to Liverpool. It is therefore of the greatest moment that the European soap-maker has found in the hardened oils produced by the hydrogen process very considerable relief from factors that must have driven values very much higher had not this new source of supply come into actual operation."

BRITISH SHIPS TO ASSEMBLE

(Special to the Monitor)
CHERBOURG, France.—Two British squadrons, each of eight ships, will assemble at Cherbourg and Brest from Feb. 10 to 17, preparatory to taking part in the maneuvers. Various entertainments will be given in their honor.

PRUSSIA'S RELATIONS WITH GERMAN EMPIRE DIET TOPIC

Protection of State From Impairment Urged by Count Yorck von Wartenburg, Who Says Reichstag Power Is Increased at Expense of Federated Governments

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—An important debate on the relationship of the Federated States with the German empire took place in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet recently. The occasion was a motion brought up by Count Yorck von Wartenburg placing before the government the necessity of protecting the position of preponderance to which Prussia had claim from impairment caused by the breaking up of constitutional relationships to the detriment of individual states.

In his speech introducing his motion Count Yorck von Wartenburg said that every occasion was taken by the democracy which had the upper hand in the Reichstag to increase the power of the Reichstag at the expense of the Federated governments of the empire.

On the subject of finance Count Yorck said that with the full knowledge of the Federated governments, mediatization of individual states was proceeding under imperial legislation. This had been opposed by the Saxon government as a breach of the fundamental principles of the imperial constitution. This meant an increase of the power of the Emperor, and though he was far from opposing it, yet this increase was at the expense of the King of Prussia, who lost more than the Emperor gained.

Count Yorck proceeded to enumerate several resolutions passed by the Budget committee of the Reichstag which he said constituted direct interference with the Emperor's prerogative. The situation was such that it might lead to the reduction of the monarchy to a species of Republic as in England, with hereditary presidents at its head.

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, in his reply, said that the difficulties of his double office of imperial chancellor and Prussian minister president were ever increasing. The charge that the dual basis of Germany had been altered, he denied, admitting, however, that the financial development had caused an alteration of property taxes to the benefit of the empire, an occurrence which he regretted. The imperial chancellor gave an assurance that he would take steps to prevent interference with the executive resulting from questions in the Reichstag.

At the conclusion of his speech the chancellor said that he would not refer to the Zabern affair, but he did not refrain from saying that it had caused him the greatest pleasure to see the manner in which the whole Prussian

people took the honor of the army to heart. To prevent this army headed by its King from becoming a Parliamentary army was the strongest desire of every Prussian.

AUSTRIAN HOUSES IN CONFLICT OVER TAX REFORM BILL

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—As the result of the refusal of the Lower House to accept the Peers amendment to the Income Tax Reform Bill, the joint commission of both Houses, provided for in the constitution, has been appointed to endeavor to find a way out of the deadlock.

Under the Austrian constitutional law of 1868, in case the two Houses fail to come to an agreement on a bill which has been twice sent from one house to the other, this joint commission may be appointed. It is only resorted to, however when all other means have failed and it is 20 years since the last time it was summoned.

The present dispute is as to whether the existing rate of taxation on incomes between 1200 kronen and 9600 kronen shall be increased or not. The bill provides for an increase of the tax only on incomes which exceeded 9600 but the Peers insist that as a matter of principle the tax shall be increased on all incomes down to the smallest. Although whatever the decision arrived at by the commission will have to be referred back to both Houses, it is hoped that a compromise will be effected.

CALCUTTA NOT ENTHUSIASTIC IN ITS WELCOME TO VICEROY

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—A short time ago Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, paid a flying visit to Calcutta, the first time he has been in the former capital since the seat of the government of India was formally transferred to Delhi.

His Excellency did not receive a very cordial welcome, partly because a large number of people in Calcutta keenly resent the transfer of the capital and partly because such elaborate precautions were taken by the police for his safety that the public was practically

MEETING OF OLD NEUENHEIMERS IS HELD IN LONDON

King in Message Thanks Members of Society for Recent Offer and Loyal Sentiments

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The jubilee rally of Old Neuenheimers took place recently at the Trocadero Restaurant, A. Woodburn Norris, commissioner on the Gold Coast, being in the chair.

In proposing the toast "Continued Success to the Old Neuenheimers" Colonel Walker said the Neuenheimers were scattered all over the world, and he was glad to learn that a very large number held distinguished positions in the army. Like the chairman he had been on the Gold Coast. He went out under Sir Francis Scott, who was in command of the expedition of 1895-6.

The seizure of King Prempeh at the palace was a most dramatic episode. The scene so interested Colonel Walker that for a moment he forgot to carry out certain secret orders with which he had been entrusted. Prempeh, when being taken to the coast, was carried in a hammock, but was much annoyed because owing to the narrowness of the pathway through the forest, he was deprived of the personal attendance of his masters of ceremony, the umbrella-bearers.

In a letter addressed to the honorary secretary, Richard Northcott on behalf of the King, his Majesty thanked the members of the Old Neuenheimers Society for a recent letter and for the kind and loyal sentiments to which it gave expression. His Majesty said that he preserved the most pleasant recollections of the time that he passed at Heidelberg and was gratified to think that so many Old Neuenheimers were holding responsible positions both in Great Britain and in the colonies.

SARAH BERNHARDT ONE OF 108 WOMEN IN FRENCH LEGION

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—M. Viviani, Minister of public instruction, has recommended Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the famous French tragedienne, for the insignia of the Legion of Honor. M. Briand, when minister of public instruction, recommended Madame Bernhardt for the same honor but without success.

There are at present 108 women decorated with the cross of the Legion. Of these eight are painters, nine literary women, three explorers. Among the singers to be thus honored is Madame Adeline Patti. Other well-known names include Madame Adolphe Brissac, editor of the Annales Politiques et Littéraires, Madame Bartet of the Comedie Francaise and Madame Dieulafoy, the great explorer.

WELSH LANGUAGE USE IS INCREASED

(Special to the Monitor)
NEWPORT, Wales.—The annual meeting of the Welsh Language Society took place at Newport recently. Prof. J. E. Lloyd in the course of a speech said that during the past decade there had been an increase of between 40,000 and 50,000 in the number of people who spoke Welsh in Wales and Monmouthshire.

This fact, he thought, was due to the work of the Welsh Language Society, whose duty it was to see that the Welsh language secured its due place in the educational systems of the country. H. T. Evans, Cardiff, considered that a test in Welsh should be compulsory for civil service examinations for posts in Wales.

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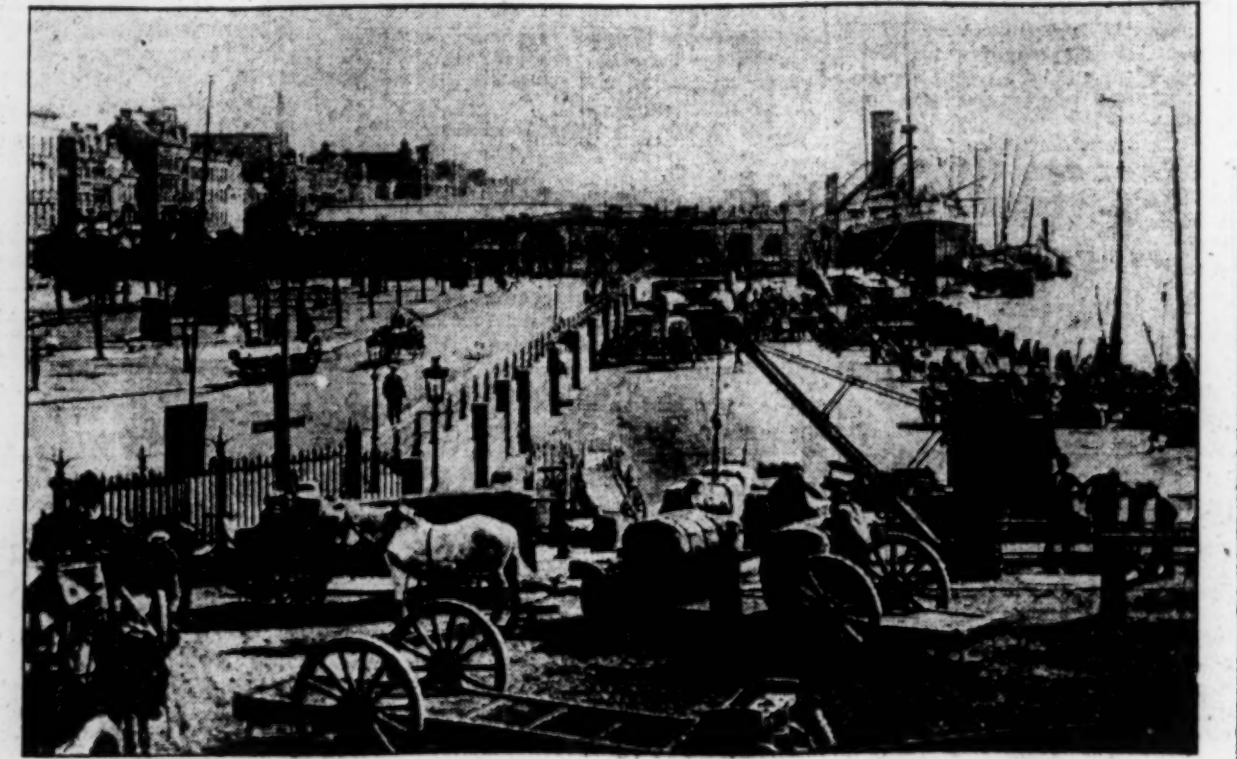
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FIRST CONGO DIAMONDS ARE SOLD AT AUCTION



Scene at the docks at Antwerp, Belgium, on the arrival of large steamship from an overseas port

(Special to the Monitor)
GHEENT, Belgium.—At the headquarters of the Societe Generale de Belgique an auction was recently held for the first shipment of diamonds received from the

Congo company, known as the Societe Forestiere et Miniere. A total of 6795 carats were offered for sale, subdivided into three different lots: First, 1723 carats of first quality; second, 1820

carats of medium quality; third, 3252 carats of inferior quality. The highest bid made for these stones was £30,02, which was accepted, the sum of £203,985.00 being paid for the entire shipment.

British Island Dominion Proposes Strong Navy of Own

AUSTRALIANS ENTHUSE OVER DEFENSE PLAN

Proposition to Spend £88,000,000 in Twenty Years on Ships, Docks and Maintenance Appears to Meet Wide Approval

BOYS BEING TRAINED

(From a Monitor special correspondent.) LONDON—Australians believe that what a native can do, a white man can do better. The white shaver will shear over his 100 sheep with hand machines, and anything over 200 with power driven shears. His pay is high, but he is no slouch, and he earns it. It is from these beginnings, that has sprung the policy of "White Australia."

Australians want white men to earn a white man's wage and possess the deencies and comforts of life. These aspirations were gathering strength just at the time when the government of England decided to make its Japanese alliance. Japan won its war with Russia. The strength of the royal navy was withdrawn from the Pacific. Quickly then spread a feeling that some day Australia might have to fight for her ideals.

The feeling was not one created by any government pronouncement. It was of the people themselves and began to be voiced by the "bush" poets in the Sydney Bulletin and the country newspapers. Their voices may not have been well tuned, but they meant what they said, and the workers knew it for their own thoughts.

So Australia set to work to think out how to prepare, not seeking war, but hoping that by self-sacrifice and strong preparation war might be averted from her shores. In 1909 and 1910 the Federal Parliament with all parties unanimous passed the law for universal training. The advice of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener was sought on the military question, and of Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson on the creation of a navy, and their advice has been taken.

The cost of the Australian navy is to be £38,000,000 annually for five years, then £44,000,000, £45,000,000 and £5,000,000 for each successive period of five years. In 20 years the total expenditure will be £88,000,000 sterling, of which half will be on ships and docks, and the rest on maintenance.

Fleet Is Started

The fleet at present consists of one battle cruiser, three light cruisers, three destroyers and submarines and other destroyers building. Twenty years hence it will be eight battleships or cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 18 destroyers, 12 submarines, and other ships. And there will be 14 naval stations or sub-stations. A naval college is giving free education for naval cadets, and a training ship to boys who will be seamen.

In the enlistment of young Australians as seamen the supply already exceeds the demand. At present most of the officers and men are borrowed from the royal navy, but less will be required every year as soon as the local training institutions commence to produce trained men.

The military training scheme of Australia may be briefly explained. All boys from 12 to 14 years are trained in the schools, education up to 14 being generally compulsory. Although called junior cadets, these lads are given only physical training and marching compulsory, with a few optional subjects, such as swimming, miniature shooting and first aid in addition.

At 14 years boys come on the register of the military areas in which they live. They are allotted to units (some to the naval cadets) and given uniform and arms. From 14 to 18 they train as senior cadets in 93 battalions, each year four whole days, 12 half days and 24 night drills. Their work is physical training continued, drill, tactical work of a company and shooting on open ranges up to 500 yards.

At 18 years they pass into the militia, which still retains the officers, N.C.O.s, and many men from the old organization. At present about 18,000 per annum are coming in, and larger numbers later on. In the militia they are allotted to the units of the several arms, and must train these for seven years, at the rate of 16 whole days per annum, of which not less than eight must be in camps of training. Artillery and engineers have to do 25 days, of which 17 at least in camp.

Arming System Adopted

Units are armed and equipped as in the regular army in England, and militia field artillery are provided with trained horses kept for their use. The training is in fact only a compulsory extension of the training of the old militia, so as to include all young men. Some exceptions have to be made. There are places where the population is thin and 60 men cannot be got together for drill. These for the present are exempted, but only for a time, until the big scheme is going well.

In the big cities there will have to be faced a difficulty increasing in magnitude during the next few years, until all the young men of 18 to 25 are in training. Some employers will experience some trouble over it, but by taking out

the various brigades at different times the difficulty may be decreased.

Doubt has been expressed by some people as to a sufficient standard of training being obtained, but it is pointed out that 16 days is a minimum, that the training extends over 11 years, and the minimum total training, therefore, 176 days, and that the average length of training of the men in the ranks from 18 to 25 will always be over 120 days. Further, Australians, like all colonials, age much quicker to learn than in old countries, and every year they must reach a fixed standard of proficiency or have another year's training added to their work.

Already they are found attending extra drills, over and above those required by law, and thus giving the lie to the misrepresentations of unpatriotic shirkers, which so often appear in the press. Discipline is not a real difficulty. It is found in practice that acts of indiscipline have only occurred when the officers were unfit for their work. Give them officers who know their job and you will have no difficulty. And where are the officers to come from? The new system is now conducting a unique experiment in the matter of officers.

In Australia there is no distinction

between classes who give orders and those who obey. It is intelligence and practical experience that count in the business of life, and all promotion in the military forces are made to depend upon the result of practical competitive annual examination. All must serve in the ranks as a private, before being eligible for promotion to corporal. Corporals must serve as such at least a year before competing for rank as sergeant, and so on with sergeants, lieutenants and captains. And the exam is practical, not a matter for the book crammer.

It is this system, and not any further compulsory provision in the act, that will make all the N. C. O.s and junior officers attend the many schools of instruction, and it is this that will give Australians officers who can maintain discipline. And the cost of all this naval and military defense is a little over £1 per head of population. This year it is £5,750,000. It will during the next 20 years increase, but only keeping about the same rate per head. Even if it were necessary to spend twice as much I believe Australians would do it and more to keep Australia white and the empire flag flying.

NEW LOCATION FOR PROPOSED CHANNEL TUNNEL SUBMITTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a letter to the Times Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Noel considers the question as to whether or not the channel tunnel project would facilitate the food supply of Great Britain in time of war. It seems to be taken for granted, Colonel Noel writes, that this tunnel should be made under the Straits, approximately from Calais to Dover.

Calais is situated very near the northeast frontier of France. From the opening of the war the railways in the eastern half of France would be taken up with the transport of troops and munitions of war and would not be in a situation to forward food supplies to England. If a German army were to cross Belgium, it would, about 15 days after mobilization, debouch on the north-east frontier of France and if it were successful in one great battle it would cut the railways leading to Calais and perhaps even get possession of Calais itself, as the Prussians did in the war of 1870-1. The communications between the allies through the tunnel would then cease to exist.

Grain destined for Britain would be landed at either a Mediterranean port, say Marseilles, or an Atlantic port, say Bordeaux. The southern and western provinces of France would be far removed from the seat of war, he continues, and "we might hope that the railways in those regions would be free to convey foodstuffs to the Channel, but at a point well west of Paris."

If a tunnel were built from that point to the west of England, the communication between the allies would be secure from the German armies, and if the entrances to the tunnel were placed

at some distance inland they would be safe from any German warship that made its way so far down Channel.

All this, Colonel Noel writes, in conclusion, is wholly outside the main question, whether a Channel tunnel is or is not desirable, and also outside the commercial and engineering aspects of the project. The object of this letter is merely to point out that if the tunnel is to fulfil the purposes for which its advocates now plead, it must be constructed, not under the Straits within easy grip of the enemy, but far west, say between Brittany and Devon.

MANY ACRES OF LAND OPENED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—During the week ending Nov. 15, 1913, 26 new settlers took up 11,278 acres as original holdings under the Crown Lands and Closes Settlement Acts, while 3563 acres were also acquired by holders as additional areas.

During the week under notice land thrown open included 17,401 acres in 80 farms as original holdings, and 690 acres in two blocks for additional. From July 5 to Nov. 15 last, 309,011 acres were selected by 871 new settlers, while 234 landholders increased their areas by 50,664 acres.

During the 19 weeks under review, 482,199 acres were set apart in 1593 farms and other original holdings, together with 12,574 acres in 33 additional holdings.

FARADAY SERIES OF LECTURES IS HEARD IN LONDON

"A Voyage in Space," by Prof. H. H. Turner, F. R. S., Attracts Many Juveniles to Annual Royal Institution Course

SUBJECT IS DIVIDED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Eighty-eight years ago Faraday delivered the first course of Christmas lectures at the Royal Institution, London. Now these lectures, which are "adapted to a juvenile audience" and are copiously illustrated by experiments and lantern slides, have become an annual event, and this year six lectures entitled "A Voyage in Space" were given by Prof. H. H. Turner, F. R. S., Savilian professor of astronomy in the University of Oxford.

The subject was subdivided as follows: 1. "The Starting Point—Our Earth." 2. "The Start Through the Air." 3. "Journeying by Telescope." 4. "Visits to the Moon and Planets." 5. "Our Sun." 6. "The Stars."

The lectures were evidently much appreciated, not only by the children who filled the front rows and clapped enthusiastically at intervals, but also by the rest of the audience, since almost every seat was filled, especially at the last lectures. The experiments and lantern slides, and in the last lecture the cinematograph form such a feature of these lectures that it is impossible to do anything like justice to them, in a brief report, but the following is a short account of the last lecture of the series, "The Stars."

Light does not travel instantaneously, it even takes a certain time, Professor Turner said, to travel from him to the audience, so that they did not see him as he was at that moment, but as he was some small fraction of a second ago. In a year there are 30,000,000 seconds and if a second is divided into 30,000,000 parts, each of these subdivisions represents a vibration of a wireless telegraphy wave. If each of these small portions of a second be divided into 30,000,000 parts each part represents a vibration of light. Here then is a table of measurement: Thirty million light waves equal one wireless wave.

Thirty million light waves equal one second.

Thirty million seconds equal one year. Light, the lecturer explained, takes approximately the length of a wireless wave to travel from him to the audience. This seems a very short time, but yet a light wave must vibrate 30,000,000 times in the course of its journey. Although the distance to the sun is 93,000,000 miles the light only takes about eight minutes to reach us, but it takes many years to travel to us from any of the stars.

"Assuming that the stars are fairly

evenly distributed," he continued, "from the number of the first magnitude that there are, we can deduce the number of the second magnitude that should be visible, and of the third magnitude and so on. But we find that there are considerably fewer stars of the second magnitude to be seen than we should expect, and the number falls off still more at the third and fourth magnitudes. This leads to the conclusion that we belong to a cluster of stars, similar to many of those which have been photographed. This reasoning has taken for granted that the brightest stars are nearest to us, and this though some way from the truth may be taken as a rough approximation."

"Halley, who was the first to predict that a certain comet, since called Halley's comet, would return, was also the first to affirm that the stars are moving, and now the distance of stars can be judged much more accurately from their motions than from their brightness, the nearer stars changing their positions the most rapidly."

"The distance of many stars has now been determined by measuring their parallax; the nearest star, alpha Centauri, is 4 1/2 light years away, Sirius is nine light years, while others are at distances up to 100 light years, and many more are so far off that no parallax can be detected. The stars can also be judged according to their age, this being done by means of the spectroscopic, and it has been found that the oldest stars are traveling the fastest."

Explaining how the velocity of stars toward or away from us can be measured by spectroscopic observations, Professor Turner asked the members of the audience to listen to the whistle of a train as it approached them and then as it went away, and they would, he said, notice that the note as the train approached was distinctly higher than when it was traveling away from them. He also illustrated this fact by an instrument used by the savages to make a noise, a piece of wood shaped in a special way, and tied to the end of a string about 3 feet long. The lecturer held the string and whirled the instrument round and round, and a difference in the noise could be heard when the wood was moving toward the audience and when it was moving away. The explanation is that sound travels in waves, and when the source of the sound, e.g. the whistle of the train, is traveling toward the observer more sound waves reach him per second than if the train was stationary, and when it is going away, fewer.

Light also travels in waves, and the spectroscopist splits the light up into different colors, which may be likened to different notes. When a star is moving toward us, or away, certain lines in the spectrum are shifted, either toward the violet or the red end, according to the motion of the star, just as the note of the whistle of a train changes.

A photograph of the spectrum of Saturn and his rings was shown on the screen, which showed that the planet was revolving, i. e. one 'mb moving toward us and the other away, and also that the outer parts of the ring were moving more slowly than the inner, a fact which proved that the rings were composed of satellites. A certain amount of heat does reach us from the stars. An interesting experiment illustrated this.

A piece of paper was placed in a beam of light and heat, and the heat was not great enough to burn the paper. Then a flash of liquid air was placed in the beam. The liquid air acted as a lens, focusing the beam, and when the paper was again held for a few seconds in the beam at the focus, it smoked and became black and charred. The heat had thus passed through the intensely cold liquid air.

Astronomers have now come to the conclusion that there are two main star streams, but Professor Turner said he wished to advance the further theory that the stars were really moving backward and forward through some point. According to his theory, too, the new

stars, which from time to time appear, grow very bright and then fade again, are formed by the falling in of a nebula. Some nebulae can be seen from photographs to be rotating, others (e. g.) the Crab Nebulae, appear to have no rotational motion. It was possible then, that under the influence of gravity, such a nebula might be gradually converging on its center and finally there would be a crash in the middle and a tremendous flare up.

Slides of Nova Persei, the new star which in 1901 suddenly blazed up and then slowly waned again, were shown; and the photographs showed that, just as sound is sometimes reflected back forming an echo, so light from the flare up of Nova Persei was reflected back to us again months later from distant parts of the nebula surrounding the nova, a nebula which we had never before been able to see.

The star cluster to which we belong, the lecturer said, had, if his explanation was correct, advanced far beyond this stage, and the stars were now moving backward and forward without colliding.

LONDON PROTESTS MUD SPLASHING OF MOTOR VEHICLES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—From time to time protests are made against the mud splashing by motor buses and other motor vehicles. The latest of these was addressed some time ago by the General Purposes committee of the Deptford Borough council to the commissioner of police. The committee protested chiefly against the lack of mud splashing guards for motor vehicles.

In the course of his reply which has just been sent to the committee the commissioner states that while every inquiry has been made, and various forms of splash guards have been subjected to practical tests, there appears to be no doubt that no really effective appliance of this class is at present in existence.

The committee state that they are not satisfied with the terms of this reply and are of opinion that a further communication should be addressed to the commissioner, pointing out that they are informed that the difficulty has been overcome in Paris, and that in those circumstances the council fails to see why it cannot be surmounted in London.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN NORTHERN PERSIA ARE WITHDRAWN

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The following semi-official statement relating to the Russian troops in Northern Persia has lately been issued:

"The Persian government, in the endeavor to restore tranquillity in the country, especially in Teheran, recently adopted certain measures, such as the dismissal of the irregular troops, the so-called Fidis, the increase of the Persian Cossack brigade to 3000 men, the organization of a police force in Teheran, and the removal of the Bakhtiari militia."

"In view of these steps the Russian government considers it proper to withdraw from Kasvin the greater part of the detachment sent thither at a time when there was reason to fear serious disturbances in Teheran, which threatened to endanger the safety of Russian subjects and others. Orders have therefore been given for the whole of the detachment at Kasvin to withdraw, with the exception of four Cossack sotnias and one sotnia to be left at Rescht, and another at Lengerud."

DWELLINGS ACT TAKES £354,000

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Queensland—During last year £354,000 was devoted to the benefit of the working classes in connection with the Workers' Dwellings Act.

IMPROVED SOUTH AUSTRALIA ROAD BILL INTRODUCED

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration Submits Plan for Raising £100,000 for Reconstructing Certain Main Lines

NEED IS EXPLAINED

(Special to the Monitor)

ADLAIDE, S. Australia—The commissioner of crown lands and immigration, Hon. Fred W. Young, M. P., recently introduced to the South Australian House of Assembly a bill authorizing the raising of £100,000 for the reconstruction of certain main roads.

In speaking to the measure the commissioner stated that the history of roads in South Australia was one concerning which no shame need be felt. It was not so long ago that the roads of the state were invariably commented on very favorably by visitors, and even now they could bear favorable comparison with the other states.

A critical period had, however, arrived, and a considerable amount of money would be required to be spent on the roads owing to the fact that increased production had resulted in such a big volume of traffic.

The commissioner then explained that the annual subsidy granted by the government to local governing bodies for the upkeep of main roads had, as regards some of the chief arteries, proved insufficient. Proceeding, he said they could not afford to allow the chief avenues from Adelaide into the country to fall into a state of disrepair.

Whilst they wished visitors to be impressed with North Terrace and its educational buildings, with the surrounding belt of park lands and beautiful suburban residences of their citizens, above all they wished them to get out of Adelaide and to see the country, hoping that it would be the means of bringing rural settlers to the state.

After all, the Mt. Lofty hills were barely touched with settlement, and there was no gainsaying the fact that their attractive beauty and the evidence of their fertility that could be seen must impress visitors, and eventually lead new settlers from abroad to these parts.

Whilst they found it necessary to open up pleasure resorts, and were prepared to spend considerable money on them, let them remember that nature had created one huge pleasure resort all around the city and in the hills, and that almost the only duty on the part of the state was to rely upon the natural beauty of those grand surroundings, and to simply provide the means for people to get to them.

The commissioner further explained that the expenditure of the £100,000 is to be spread over four years on a scheme for the reconstruction of such roads as may be recommended by the engineer of roads, and the purchase of quarries and any machinery for crushing and transport necessary to the work. The bill prudently provides that the loan shall be repaid out of revenue within a period of 15 years. It is anticipated that as a result of the carrying out of the scheme the roads of South Australia will be brought to and kept at their former high standard.

KING OF ITALY MAY PAY TRIPOLI VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—According to a Rome telegram to the Eclair, it is stated that King Victor Emmanuel will visit Tripoli in the spring, and that a naval review will then take place in the roadstead.

STRUCTURE TO COST GREAT BRITAIN £250,000



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British army quarters at Colinton, Scotland, which are to contain every comfort for the men

BRITISH LAND TAX PLAN IS CRITICIZED BY E. G. PRETYMAN

(Special to the Monitor)

HANLEY, England—E. G. Pretzman, M. P., president of the Land Union, speaking at Hanley recently on the subject of land taxation, said that the only people upon whom the tax was to be put were those who did not put their land to the best use, but when they put their land to the best use there would be nobody to pay. What it came to was that poor agriculture must pay it all.

The burden of land taxation fell on the thrifty poor. The smaller the capital a man owned the more likely was he to invest that in land and house property. Tens of thousands of thrifty poor had so invested their little savings, and if taxes were to be piled on house and land property the people who would be most severely hit would be that class. A large proportion, say 60 per cent, of the education rate, which was a purely national charge, should be placed on the national exchequer. If the cost of main roads were taken off the local authorities, and the education rate were dealt with as he indicated, the ratepayers would receive a reasonable measure of relief, and that was as much as they could expect Parliament to do at present.

BARRACKS NEAR EDINBURGH PLANNED FOR 2000 SOLDIERS

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The cavalry barracks which the war office is erecting at the foot of the northern slopes of the Pentlands, within easy reach of Edinburgh, although only the men's quarters are built, already present an imposing pile.

The two upper stories of the main block are of red stone. At either end of the frontage rises a square tower, and above the entrance, which is surmounted by the Scottish lion in stone, is a similar, though larger tower, crowned by a cupola and minarets. Behind this block are stables, and the recreation grounds stretch towards the Pentlands.

It is not expected that these barracks will be finished before 1915, but they will then form the most up-to-date military residence in Britain as in every department the latest ideas are being used. The interior fittings are greatly superior to the ordinary barracks. The dining hall, capable of seating a whole regiment, can also be used for entertainments, as a stage, footlights and dressing rooms have been provided.

Corporals will have reading, writing, and game rooms of their own, while those prepared for general use will be most comfortably finished. Every soldier will have a separate cubicle, spray and plunge baths have been provided

and throughout the building heating is secured by both radiator and open fire. The infantry barracks will be erected on the southwest of the cavalry blocks and will accommodate one battalion and, when occupied will bring the population of Redford up to about 2000 men. Officers' quarters, sergeants' mess, guard house, riding schools, transport stables, forges, shoeing shops, and so on will now be erected. The contracts for these structures amount to little short of a quarter of a million pounds and will insure employment to a very large number of artisans for a period of at least two years.

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PRESS SERVICE IS AN IMPORTANT COLLEGE FUNCTION

Letting the People Know Now
Is Recognized as a Necessary
Activity — Interest of Public
Factor to Be Reckoned With

SYSTEMATICALLY DONE

The American college is taking its candle of accomplishment from under its bushel of dignity. In company with many other great institutions which have a vast and fitting amount of self-respect, it is beginning to realize that supplying the newspapers and magazines with news of its activities is not advertisement, after all, but the means of gratifying the interest of the public. And as a result, the press service has assumed the importance of a regular department in nearly every large college of the country.

This recognition of the value of legitimate publicity work has become general in the present day. Official Washington long has employed trained writers to tell the people something of what is going on in its various departments and bureaus. National organizations such as the conservation congress depend largely upon well equipped press bureaus to secure popular support. Distinguished workers in the fields of art and natural science no longer regard the newspaper interview and the magazine article as forms of meretricious exploitation. And even the public service corporations are getting in the way of taking the public into their confidence and letting them know something of their plans and motives.

What Technology Does

The press service conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is an excellent example of what is being done by the colleges in this direction. And it is a good example, as well, of the legitimacy of such work; first, because it is a "land grant college," supported by the United States government and the state of Massachusetts and thus indirectly by the public; second, because the technical character of its work gives rise constantly to news items of general interest; and third, because the number of applicants from would-be students is already so large that it chooses its classes for quality rather than quantity, and apparently has no need of advertising in order to attract attention.

In charge of the Technology press service is a man whose abilities and experience fit him peculiarly for the position. John Ritchie, Jr., long has been recognized as an authority in many departments of natural science. He is an expert in astronomy, was assistant at the Harvard College Astronomical Observatory for many years and official collector and distributor of astronomical news for the United States for 23 years. He is an expert on conchology, as well, and has one of the largest collections of shells in the country. He has been health commissioner for the city of Boston, president of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, and at present is president of

the Boston Scientific Society. He is a fellow of the Malacological Society of London. For years he has made it his hobby to translate technical investigations into terms understood by the public and has written hundreds of articles for leading newspapers of the country. Mr. Ritchie's work as publicist for the Institute of Technology is widely varied. His more immediate concern, of course, is to aid the Boston newspaper men in their quest for items of interest as to the institution he represents. The student activities are reported to the local papers by student correspondents, as at colleges generally, but the work of the various departments and all news affecting the institute as a whole is given out by the press service.

Hardly a day passes but at least three or four reporters call on Mr. Ritchie for one purpose or another. One may desire to know if it is true that Professor Blank has made such and such a discovery in metallurgy. Another desires figures on which to base a story about the distribution of Technology graduates over the world. The third may seek a detailed description of the new buildings that are to be erected across the Charles. And if the press service cannot supply the necessary information offhand it can be relied on to secure it without delay.

For Distant Papers

In dealing with papers outside of Boston the initiative in distributing news is necessarily taken by the institute press bureau, as distant editors have no means of knowing what may be happening in the institution that would interest them. Sometimes this means that unsolicited articles must be sent out from time to time in order to cooperate with the newspapers.

Sometimes news of this kind is regarded by editors as advertising and quickly thrown into the waste basket, but as a rule the motive of the institute is not misunderstood and the material is welcomed. Mr. Ritchie tells the story of an editor in one of the New England states who received a story from the press service and immediately returned it enclosing his advertising rates. A letter from Mr. Ritchie pointed out that everything that appears in a newspaper must advertise something or somebody, and the reply to this brought the cat out of the bag. The editor conducted a paper in a state which had a state college and he therefore thought he could not give space to a neighboring institution.

Of course no enthusiastic publicist can help now a bit of advertising for his college now and then, and the twilight zone that lies between news distribution and exploitation offers many opportunities that he can hardly be expected to resist.

For instance one bright-morning Mr. Ritchie suddenly realized that the most important three engineering works being conducted in New York city were all under the direction of Massachusetts Institute of Technology men, namely, the Woolworth building, the Hudson river terminals and the new water supply aqueduct. It goes without saying

that within a few minutes the official mimeograph machine of the press service was getting out these glad tidings at the rate of many copies a minute. But usually the bulletins of the press service confine themselves to innovations in the work of the various departments, items concerning the faculty and students and like matters of interest.

There is also a constant demand on the part of technical and semi-technical magazines for articles on the work of the institute and its students in research and investigation. For instance, a Chinese student not long ago discovered that bamboo would make an acceptable substitute for steel in reinforcing concrete.

This bit of news was carried by one paper and another through the world, and at the present time a stream of requests for special articles on this subject is being received by the press service. Partly because the institute, it is said, has a larger contingent of students from other countries than any other American college, and partly because the interest in technical achievements is international, the continental magazines are quite ready to accept stories of this nature, and Mr. Ritchie is called upon constantly to make translations for them.

A careful record is kept of all the articles sent out and of the amount that

One Publicity Expert Has Distinguished Record as Scholar, Investigator, Interpreter and Authority on Technical Subjects

OFFICE MOST USEFUL

appears in print. Thus it is possible to determine what sections of the world and what journals and papers welcome these stories. An average of 12,000 newspaper column inches of news about the institute is published each year, excluding the special technical articles written by Mr. Ritchie.

A similar publicity service is maintained by the other large institutions. Harvard, which is considered one of the more conservative of the American universities, has recently established a publicity committee and has placed the work of assisting the newspapers and magazines in their quest for Harvard news in charge of Roger Pierce, the secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association. Journalists and reporters who would be able to secure their desired material only after a long search through the many departments of the university are now able to turn to Secretary Pierce for accurate and adequate news, whether it relates to the work of the Bussey Institute, the Lawrence Scientific school or to any other branch of the university's activities.

For several years Yale has had a large and well systematized organization for carrying on its publicity work. Columbia has trained writers at its disposal to prepare news articles on the work of its students and professors, while the other leading colleges are equally well equipped to meet the demands of public interest.

The girls' colleges likewise lend official approval to the distribution of the right sort of news. Wellesley has a press board composed of a member of the faculty, and the eight students who are acting as representatives of nearby newspapers. This board meets regularly, censors all the news that has been collected by the student reporters, and shares in the preparation of articles of general interest. Smith College has its press bureau, while Radcliffe is taken care of by the Harvard publicity committee.

In some of the western colleges and universities the native atmosphere of intense enthusiasm has lent to the publicity work the character of "booming," and in a few cases the work carried on by the official press agents is rivalled in initiative and resource only by their brothers in the theatrical business. These men are usually professional press agents who are supposed to turn every happening in the college to account in distributing "college news" and whose services are valued according to the amount of space they can fill in the columns of the daily

ST. PAUL REAPS BENEFITS FROM ITS COMMERCE ASSOCIATION



Home of the Association of Commerce and Commercial Club

Pavement Extension, Regarded as Much Needed, and Commission Government Are Results of the Organization's Efforts

MANY NEW ACTIVITIES

ST. PAUL, Minn.—At the expiration of its second year of existence members of the St. Paul Association of Commerce say that, beyond doubt, the organization has proved itself a success. Incorporated on Dec. 5, 1911, its purpose as stated in the articles is to advance the commercial, industrial and civic interests of the city and territory tributary thereto.

Two achievements stand out conspicuously in relation to the institution's activities: Improvement and extension of pavements and the securing of a commission form of government, which is to become effective in June, 1914.

At the beginning of last year there were only 32 miles of paved streets in St. Paul, much less, it is said than any other city of its size in the United States, and there are many smaller cities better improved in that regard. Omaha, for instance, with a population of 124,000, against 214,734 in St. Paul, according to United States census figures for 1910, has 125 miles of paved streets. Seattle, with a population of 27,000 in 1910, has 165 miles of paved streets, while Galesburg, Ill., with a population of only 22,000, or about one-tenth of that of St. Paul, has 30 miles of paved streets.

After a series of meetings of the committee on streets and roads of the association, which were addressed by the mayor, the city engineer, members of the board of public works and others, a definite program was decided on to place St. Paul on a proper footing in street improvements. It was agreed that the charter should be amended, if possible, to remove the limitations on the street and sewer fund, in order that money might be available for the care of the unpaved streets. Also that a charter amendment should be presented to the people to enable the city to do its own paving by day labor, if it seemed desirable.

Both these amendments were adopted and the committee of the association appeared before the conference committee when the budget was under consideration and urged a liberal appropriation for the street and sewer fund. The sum of \$330,000 was placed in the 1913 budget for this item, an increase of \$100,000 over previous years. With the present fund available the city engineer is in a position to take care of the unpaved streets and repair the paved that are in poor condition. As a result of the campaign steps were taken also to pave soon a number of main streets, where the needs are the most pressing. As a result of this activity ten miles of paving was laid last year and twenty-five miles more will be laid during the coming year.

The Association of Commerce never has been prejudiced for or against any method or material, patented or otherwise. At all times its aim with regard to streets, as in everything else, has been to perform its duty. It has devoted considerable time and attention to the materials and methods best adapted to residence and other heavy-traffic streets and has corresponded with many cities as to their success in paving.

Net results of the association's investigations have been to the effect that granite, sandstone, cresswood wood blocks

and brick are the best pavements for traffic streets, and that any of these, laid upon a 5-inch concrete foundation, are practically indestructible.

Aside from the initial expense the main objection that may be urged against granite or sandstone is that of noise. The same may be said of brick. Experience, however, has proved that these pavements although more costly at the outset, by reason of their durability and light cost of maintenance, in reality are the cheapest in the end. Cresswood wood blocks make the most universally popular pavement in use today for traffic streets. It is smooth, durable and noiseless. For these reasons the association has urged the use of this kind of pavement wherever possible.

The city, in doing its own paving by day labor, under the direction of the city engineer, took a departure which thus far has proved successful and, it is believed, guarantees further beneficial results. The city officials generally have sought to cooperate with and assist the association in its efforts. Some of the city officials have publicly announced their appreciation of its work.

Government Movement

After taking an active part in seeking to promote better government through the adoption of the new city charter, which provided for the commission form of government, the association has taken steps to assist in the work of preparing for the change. For several weeks the association has had an investigator in the East for that purpose, and as a result will, it is believed, be in a position to give valuable assistance.

Citizens of St. Paul today are said to be taking a more active part in governmental affairs than ever before. In the past, voters were content to go to the booth and, after expressing their choice of officers, allow them to manage matters. If things went wrong, about all the citizens would do was to complain, biding their time in the hope of ameliorating conditions at the next election.

In the St. Paul Association of Commerce citizens have a permanent organization with a forum for discussion of the machinery to express their will in civic matters. Thus it is as much one of citizenship as of commerce.

Within the last year the association has gained 35 members, making a total of 1229. This is in face of the fact that some of the banks and business concerns have been consolidated, resulting in the withdrawal of some memberships. The scope of effort constantly broadens, and is not limited to the city. The state of Minnesota and the great Northwest is recognized as having a claim on St. Paul, a claim dependent as the city is on their progress and prosperity. The Association of Commerce speaks the encouragement and support of every citizen to grasp the opportunities at hand and increase its potentiality for service and achievement. More than 300 meetings of the directors and committees, without taking into account numerous conferences, were held within a year. At these sessions questions of current moment were discussed.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE.—The Grand Trunk Pacific has pushed its line to a point 1204 miles west of Winnipeg, and from the Prince Rupert or Pacific coast terminal it has built eastward 305 miles. This leaves an intervening link of 230 miles to be constructed through some of the wildest mountain scenery on the continent. Eighty miles of track have been completed west from Winnipeg within the last six months and 110 miles have been constructed eastward from the Pacific end during the same period. Next summer, it is expected, will see the final completion of this, Canada's second great transcontinental railway. The development of western Canada is not a matter of indifference to America. Canada is, next to Great Britain, our most profitable customer today. The populating of her great western prairies is both sentimentally and from a strictly business point of view of greatest interest to us.

PORTLAND OREGONIAN.—Secretary Lane's plans for development of Alaska meet with commendation in newspapers of all political trends. The Indianapolis News says "the commission idea for control of public lands seems to be sound," but it has misgivings about government railroads, saying:

"It is possible that government construction would cost more than private construction; certainly government management—as records show—is hardly as efficient as private control. But the main thing is to aid Alaska, to develop her resources and at the same time to protect them against spoliation."

Our experience with the Panama canal should strengthen our confidence in the ability of army engineers to construct great public works with economy, promptness and solidity. All that they need is a free hand and money as fast as they can use it to advantage. The chief cause of the high cost of river and harbor works has been the practice of doing out money in small annual sums. This caused annual suspension of work, which resulted in deterioration of partly finished structures and scattering of working forces. If railroads be built in Alaska by army engineers and if they are provided with funds sufficient to continue work without interruption until it is completed, there is no reason to doubt that they can build good roads as cheaply as private corporations can build.

The lower rate of interest at which the government can borrow money would materially reduce fixed charges. Once constructed, the roads might be operated more economically and give better service if leased to an operating company

The New Express Rates

Effective February 1, 1914

In conformity with the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission

The following table is illustrative of some of the differences between the new and old rates

Between BOSTON, MASS. and the following points:	5 lbs.		10 lbs.		20 lbs.	
	Express Insured	Old Rates	Express Insured	Old Rates	Express Insured	Old Rates
New York, N.Y.	.24	.40	.28	.45	.36	.50
Chicago, Ill.	.31	.60	.43	.75	.66	1.00
St. Louis, Mo.	.33	.65	.45	.80	.71	1.10
Denver, Col.	.48	.80	.76	1.25	1.32	2.00
Butte, Mont.	.58	.80	.97	1.40	1.74	2.50
Dallas, Tex.	.46	.75	.71	1.15	1.23	1.65
San Francisco, Cal.	.71	.80	1.23	1.50	2.26	2.85

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MARION SITE OF ONE OF NINE NATIONAL HOMES FOR SOLDIERS

Government Establishment Occupying 298 Acres Contains 50 Buildings, Including Dining Hall for 1000 Persons, 14 Modern Barracks, Store—Near Indiana City

VISITORS ENJOY TRIPS TO GROUNDS

MARION, Ind.—Comfort and entertainment now are provided for 1588 members at the National Home for Disabled Soldiers in this town. The home is the seventh one in the order of foundation of the nine that the United States government has established for the care of war veterans.

The act of Congress for the establishment of this home was approved July 23, 1888; the bill was introduced by Col. George W. Steele, then member of the Fifty-third Congress and now governor of the Marion home. It was due largely to his efforts that the measure was enacted into law.

Marion is the county seat of Grant county and is one of the largest and most progressive cities of the old Indiana gas belt. Its growth was due to the development of this natural gas field and to the excellent railroad and interurban transportation facilities that serve the city and the adjacent rural districts.

The Soldiers' home lies several miles to the south of Marion and is connected with the city by a brick boulevard and by interurban service that passes the grounds and by local car service that enters the grounds. Its holdings com-

prise 298 acres, bordered on one side by beautiful woods and the winding Mississinewa river, and laid off into pleasant walks and drives and lawns. The site is one of great natural beauty, and the grounds are kept up with care. The home has 50 buildings in all, including a dining hall that seats over 1000 persons, 14 handsome and completely modern barracks, a store for the convenience of members, laundry and renovating establishment, water works, hot water heating plant, cold storage and refrigerator plant, electric light plant, dairy, cattle and horse barns, theater, postoffice, conservatory, library, and chapels. It is a city within itself.

A military band under the direction of Capt. John Pitt Stack gives concerts every afternoon or evening. In the winter these concerts are held in the theater, and in the summer they are given usually out of doors. Not only the soldiers, but the citizens of Marion and of the neighboring towns and country attend these concerts in large numbers. On the Fourth of July and on other public occasions, entertainments or celebrations often are given. These are so popular that excursions are run frequently from adjacent towns and cities.



Lodge and main entrance to the Soldiers' Home

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\$70,000 SAVED BY SPOKANE PUPILS

SPOKANE, Wash.—The pupils of the public schools of Spokane have saved a substantial sum in nickels, dimes and quarters, and have it on deposit in the savings department of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company.

The report of the standing of the 34 schools of the city, made by the bank today, shows that there is a balance of \$70,468.57 on deposit, says the Chronicle.

MORE WORK IN THE CLASS, PLEA OF DR. GARFIELD

Williams College President Declares at Boston Alumni Dinner Need of Student Energy to Attain Desired Highest Standard

ENDOWMENT GROWING

Higher scholarship for Williams College with less activities outside of the classroom was urged by Harry A. Garfield, president of that institution, before about 150 of the Alumni Association of Boston at the forty-seventh annual dinner at the Exchange Club last night. The first \$1,000,000 of the \$2,000,000 endowment fund now being raised is within \$240,000 of completion he announced, and it is expected that June will see the start of the second \$1,000,000.

This fund is to be used for increased salaries for teachers, several of whom President Garfield said had remained at the college in spite of offers of higher amounts. A new course of freshman studies is soon to be laid before the faculty which the president believes will result in the time of the student being spent more profitably and in a better rounded education.

Until the students work with an energy that makes real men, President Garfield declared that Williams could not expect to come up to the highest standard. He referred to President Wilson as an example of a college trained man thoroughly equipped for the kind of hard work that ought to be fostered at Williams. President Garfield spoke encouragingly, however, of the prospects of athletics at the college under the new director, Fred Daly of Yale, '11, formerly football captain.

Maj. Henry L. Higginson criticized the government for its attempt to regulate and suppress the stock exchange insisting that this was impossible. He said he would be the first one to bid in the Public Garden for the people if it was put up at auction.

Rollin L. Hartt, '92, Clark Williams, '92, president of the Williams Club of New York, and Henry Lefavour, '83, president of the association and of Simmons College spoke. The Rev. Carroll Perry, '90, was toastmaster. J. Ernest King, '12, was elected secretary of the association, to take the place left vacant by the retirement of James F. Bacon, '98, who was given a vote of thanks for his 12 years service. Dr. Henry Lefavour, president, and other officers were reelected.

CADETS' UNIFORMS MAY BE CHANGED

Further consideration of the proposition to change to khaki the white duck trousers and blue coats now worn as a uniform by high school cadets will be given by the Boston Headquarters Association. The problem was referred back to them for conference on the subject at school headquarters yesterday afternoon by school officials and the headquarters.

The blue and white have been in vogue for over half a century. It is understood that Col. George H. Benyon, who has charge of the drill, also is opposed to it. Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, director of school hygiene, will hear arguments from parents.

MACDONOUGH PLANS MADE

VERGENNES, Vt.—Governor Fletcher has been made honorary president of the Macdonough Memorial Association, which has charge of the celebration and pageant to take place in September. It is expected that he will order state troops here for the occasion.

TROLLEY HEARING GRANTED

WORCESTER, Mass.—The state public service commission has notified Worcester city and town officials that they will grant a hearing on their petitions for better trolley service soon.

Mayor Wright is now asking that the hearing be in Worcester city hall.

POLICE TO GOVERN HARBOR

PORTLAND, Me.—The committee of the city government which was authorized to investigate the matter of revising the rules and regulations pertaining to harbor control, will report in favor of making the chief of police the harbor master.

LABEL LAW REVISION SOUGHT

PORTLAND, Me.—Revision of the Maine label law that will protect the newspapers and the public is sought in a resolution just adopted by the Maine Press Association, which has been in annual session here.

WOMEN SEEK IMPROVED RURAL CONDITIONS IN NEW ENGLAND

MANCHESTER, N. H.—How to make the rural life of New England desirable in every respect is the question that is today commanding the attention of the New England conference of the New Hampshire State Federation of Women's Clubs, which was resumed in Y. M. C. A. hall today.

Rural schools, social conditions and protection of birds are among the specific subjects dealt with in the discussion. Delegates from all of the New England states are attending the conference. There are about 50 officers and delegates in all. The general subject of "Child Labor" was discussed yesterday afternoon by Henry C. Morrison of Concord, superintendent of public instruction in New

WHY JOINT DEBATES ARE RARE

Editorial Reflection Upon a Recent Suffrage Encounter Urges More of the Kind

In Symphony hall, Boston, the other evening, under the management of the Massachusetts Economic Club, there was supplied a fine example of that rare exercise of public discussion, the joint debate on a current question of reform. The issue was the extension of suffrage to women, pertinent in Massachusetts through the pendency of a constitutional amendment to strike out the exclusive word of four letters which holds voting to the smaller half of the body of citizens. The disputants were selected by the club to represent the two sides of a strongly controverted question, one a woman senator from Colorado, another the leading advocate of the present restriction in Massachusetts, and these supported by a former speaker of the House of Representatives, Republican candidate for Governor, now a leader in the Progressive party, and by a professor of economics in a leading college. Into this equation was thrown a fifth factor in a prominent clergyman of the city, who was cast for neither side but proved an outright suffragist. Here was a forensic grouping that might have been selected by an autocrat of the playhouse. The setting was completed by an audience of 1500 people of the best Boston sort, whatever that term may imply.

What ought to result from such preparation? An illuminating discussion of a great question leading up to a conviction in any doubting person's thought. What did happen? Somewhat the ideal thing but marred by the diversion to personal encounter, a loss at points of the main thoroughfare and a scouting in by-lanes that was more diverting than instructive and sometimes neither, and the man or woman in the audience left with his opinions what they were at the beginning.

As a whole, it was an engaging spectacle. The two women were the stars. Quite unlike, one passionate in her devotion to political equality, the other keenly critical of the proposed change and of every item in the brief for it, they met each other with the net result of a demonstration of the woman's development of readiness in public speaking without sacrifice of what in free use of a general term is called womanliness. The male contribution gave a background which threw into brilliant effect the actually greater capacity of women like these to present the pro and con of their own question. The men held less closely

to the straight line of the matter. The statesman's plea for complete democracy was forceful. The professor's assertion of sex discrimination was the product of the study, found to be unsatisfying when brought out into the arena. The minister's disputation was good-naturedly but unsparingly critical and stirred the embers of the debate to a flashing of resentment, whose sparks flew high for the closing of the encounter.

How often, it was asked among the people who chattered their way from the hall, would it be agreeable to have such debates occur? Not too often. It was highly diverting. Not in the round of years had there been quite its equal. But it left some rankling emotions. It had gone the way of joint debates in having developed personal encounter a bit beyond the bounds of real enjoyment. Therein is the difficulty of the debate as means of presenting the merits of a cause. In this instance it was but the fringe of the substantial discussion, but it was a flaming fringe and it went to obscure the main value. The difficulty of the joint debate was illuminated. It almost certainly becomes gladiatorial. Far more thought is given to estimating the talent and the force of the speakers in the match than to reduction of their arguments to their essential points.

Nevertheless, as great questions come to their conclusion in the engagements between protagonists, there is a net gain from public debate with the opponents facing each other that must be rated high. The prudence that keeps them apart, that hires separate halls and furnishes sympathetic audiences, is always exemplified when it is replaced by the venture of bringing them to the same platform before people of opposing opinions. But real questions are pressed home by the conflict, the matching of wit and the arraying of resources arouses the hearer to a test of his own opinion; and it will have to be assumed that if there are no converts on the spot the right solution is brought nearer. Such a meeting demands another order of talent than the straight-away presentation of one side of a case. It places almost too great a value upon the faculty of countering. But with all its limitations and all its ebullitions, it might well be more often undertaken.

Possibly, if the practice were more general, the excess of the personal element might be reduced.

CANADIAN CRYPTIC RITE MASONS ARE GUESTS IN BOSTON

More Than Nine Hundred Attend Reception to Montreal Members of the Order

International courtesies were exchanged yesterday in the Cryptic Rite by the presence in Boston of a deputation from Victoria council, R. and S. M., of Montreal, and it is significant that such an event was the first of that nature known in the history of the rite in this state.

It was really brought about by the visit of St. Paul's R. A. chapter to Montreal last spring, when an invitation was tentatively accepted by those of the order in the Canadian city to come to Boston. There were more than 900 in the temple from the time the exercises began until 10 last night, when there was an exemplification by the local council, and of this vast number 650 were at the banquet.

There were in the deputation Harry Wilson, Jr., D. M.; W. J. Camp, P. C. of W.; Moses Albert, C. of G.; F. W. Kewlton, Thomas Iverson, Thomas Johnson and Arthur Kay. Three illustrious Master E. C. Bentley was unable to come.

PROGRESSIVES ORGANIZE WARDS

Progressives in Malden have organized the following ward committees for that city: Ward 3, chairman, F. E. Cotton; secretary, H. J. Andrews; treasurer, A. A. West; ward 5, chairman, A. H. West; secretary and treasurer, F. H. Sargent; ward 6, chairman, C. I. Lohman; secretary, Harry Silverman; treasurer, H. L. Bond.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"The Progressive party is here and here to stay," was the assertion of Joseph Walker, late speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in a speech at the Narragansett hotel last night.

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Hamshire, who talked on "Certain Phases of Child Labor"; Mrs. Carl Barus of Providence, R. I., who spoke on "The Point of View of the Social Worker," and Meyer Bloomfield of Boston, whose theme was "The Ultimate Good."

Last night the general topic of "Home Economics" received consideration, the discussion being by Principal Williston of Westworth Institute in Boston, who spoke on "Entrance Credits to College"; Charles D. Howard, state chemist, who took for his subject, "Uniform State Laws on Food Sanitation," and Dean Helen Thompson of the State Agricultural College, who discussed "Protection of the Consumer."

A reception to delegates followed, the officers receiving.

MAINE'S GRANGE ORATORS TO MEET

LEWISTON, Me.—Plans are complete for the second annual Maine grange lecturers' conference which will be held in city hall, Tuesday and Wednesday. There is probability of a large attendance, representing the 500 granges in Maine. The Chamber of Commerce will entertain the members Tuesday evening. State Master Stetson and State Superintendent Payson Smith will speak.

TROLLEY HEAD TO TAKE OFFICE SOON

PORTLAND, Me.—E. T. Munger, the new general manager of the Cumberland Light & Power Company, Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway and York Light & Heat Company, will assume active duties of his office Feb. 15.

Harry B. Ivers, retiring general manager, will continue in Portland until April 1 in an advisory capacity.

FIRMS, BURNED OUT, TO REOPEN

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Department stores, banks and the telephone company burned out yesterday when fire destroyed the Merchants' Exchange building, occupying the block between Elm, Manchester and Hanover streets, will open in new quarters at once.

MAINE CENTRAL GETS ORDERS

PORTLAND, Me.—New Hampshire's public service commission has ordered the Maine Central Railroad Company to clear and keep clear the land adjacent to the various highway crossings on its lines in that state.

PASTOR ACCEPTS MAINE CALL

PORTLAND, Me.—The Rev. George R. Stair, pastor of the Baptist church of Eau Claire, Wis., has accepted the call extended to him by the First Baptist church here and he will begin his pastorate here on Sunday, March 15.

HARVARD GETS PROFESSOR FISHER

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Prof. Willard C. Fisher, formerly of Wesleyan University, has been appointed lecturer upon economics in the graduate department of Harvard University and will begin his work early in February.

POLICEWOMEN ARE ADVOCATED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Seeking the appointment of policewomen here, Mrs. J. K. Barney, president of the Prisoners Aid Society, and for many years a social worker, appeared before the police commissioners yesterday.

BROWN PLANS MORE LECTURES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At Brown University next month a new course of university extension lectures is to open and continue for 10 weeks, each of the different subjects having 10 lectures. The series will include nine courses.

SMITH GIRLS TO HEAR MR. TAFT

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Students will hear William H. Taft speak in John M. Greene hall on Feb. 22.

ANOTHER TANNERY FIRE IN WOBURN TOTALS \$100,000

Upward of \$100,000 damage was caused by a three-alarm fire today which burned down factory B of the American Hide & Leather Company on Fowle street, Woburn, drove from their homes nearly a score of tenants in the vicinity, ignited several house roofs and scorched a large gasometer belonging to the Woburn Gas Company, about 200 feet distant. No one was injured. Traffic was delayed somewhat.

More than 40 men were employed in the burned factory and these will be temporarily out of work.

The fire which started in one of the upper floors of the building is said to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. In the factory were 25,000 hides and these were consumed. Slight naphtha explosions took place while the fire was in progress. To subdue the flames help was brought from the departments in Winchester, Stoneham, Wakefield and Reading. About a month ago another factory of the same company here was destroyed by fire, with a damage of about \$250,000.

END OF STRIKE SOUGHT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The state board of conciliation and arbitration, which has investigated the strike of the polishers of the Hendee Manufacturing Company, urges the employees to go back to work pending negotiations for an amicable settlement. The board confers with the company today.

UNDERPASSES MAY COST \$328,045

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Bids for the contract to build the Dwight and Water street underpasses for the city were opened yesterday afternoon. If the four lowest bids are accepted the project will cost the city \$328,045.25, plus land damages and expense of completing the streets.

COUNCILMEN IN PROVIDENCE

COMMENCE SCHOOL INQUIRY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Preliminary to an investigation of the disposition made by the school department of the annual appropriations given it by the city council for the maintenance of the city schools, Chairman Benjamin P. Moulton and Councilman C. Walter Pabodie were named by the committee on school finances to make arrangements for a thorough study of the financial methods in vogue in the school departments of half a score of the big cities of the country.

Before attempting to learn what has been done with the funds given the local schools, the committee intends to find out how the educational expenses of other cities are met, and how much is spent upon the various phases of school activities. By learning what other cities are doing, the committee believes that it may be able helpfully to propose important changes in the method pursued

MR. TIMILTY HEAD OF DEMOCRATIC CITY COMMITTEE

Elected to Succeed Joseph A. Maynard — Mayor-Elect Is Absent and Not Represented

Guiding of the Democratic city committee back into the light of political prestige and power is now the work of Senator James P. Timilty of ward 18, who was last night elected its president for the coming year. Other officers elected at last night's annual meeting, held in Faneuil hall, were John F. Clancy, ward 15, vice-president; Thomas McGovern, ward 24, second vice-president; Daniel W. Casey, ward 14, secretary; Thomas E. Kelley, ward 1, assistant secretary; Francis B. McKenny, ward 25, treasurer. Senator Timilty succeeds Joseph A. Maynard, who resigned to become surveyor of the port.

The Democratic city committee is out of favor with the new city administration, and Mr. Timilty was one of Mr. Curley's strongest opponents in the recent contest in which Mr. Curley was elected mayor. Mr. Curley was absent from the meeting, and was not represented.

LYNN FIREMEN SAVE STRUCTURES

LYNN, Mass.—Firemen effectually protected two eight-story shoe factories when a fire in the manufacturing district damaged the John Owens & Co. box factory and surrounding buildings to the extent of about \$50,000 Thursday night.

MONROE DOCTRINE IS TOPIC

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Economic Club this evening will discuss the Monroe doctrine. Frederic Brown of New York, W. Morgan Shuster of Washington and Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard will speak.

COUNCILMEN IN PROVIDENCE

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This Mark Means Juicy, Sweet Fruit

Oranges and grapefruit are good because of the juice—the pulp has little food value. When you eat an orange or grapefruit, how good it is depends upon the amount of juice it contains.

And when you buy these citrus fruits, whether or not you get your money's worth also depends upon how juicy they are.

Only Tree-Ripened Oranges and Grapefruit Are Fully Filled With Juice, Sweet and Spicy

Oranges and grapefruit must have been tree-ripened to give them the full amount of juice; to which the buyer is entitled. The juice increases in quantity each day while the fruit is ripening on the trees—and becomes sweeter as the citric acid turns to sugar.

Juicy oranges can be grown only under favorable soil and climate conditions, of course, such as are found so generally throughout Florida. The grapefruit grown in Florida has a world-wide reputation for surpassing quality and delicious flavor.

Florida Citrus Exchange Oranges and Grapefruit Are Ripened on the Trees

Only tree-ripened, juicy fruit is put into the market by the growers who form the Florida Citrus Exchange—because they believe in advancing their own interests by protecting the interests of consumers of their fruit.

This spicy, sweet and delicious fruit has splendid keeping qualities. It is carefully handled by white-gloved workers, and no hand touches it in grove or packing house. No child labor is employed by the exchange.

Up-to-date dealers in almost every city sell Florida Citrus Exchange Oranges and Grapefruit. If your grocer doesn't carry them, he will get a supply if you insist. Should you have any difficulty finding the fruit, please write to

GEORGE A. SCOTT

Whitney Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.

District Manager, Florida Citrus Exchange

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Second Lieut. A. M. Prentiss, cavalry arm to coast artillery and to Port Totten, N. Y.
Capt. E. N. Macon, retired, relieved duty New Mexico State College.
Capt. F. H. Lomax, coast artillery corps; First Lieut. G. Grunert, eleventh cavalry, on detached list.
Capt. H. R. Casey and First Lieut. W. F. Wheatly removed from list. Former relieved as instructor of coast artillery reserves, California, and goes to one hundred and eighth company, coast artillery corps, Feb. 15. Latter relieved at Ft. Logan, Col., and recruiting duty, Feb. 15.
Maj. F. C. Marshall, second cavalry, on detached list, and Maj. W. C. Rivers, Philippine constabulary, removed from list, March 1.

First Lieut. D. M. Jacobs, twelfth cavalry, for recruiting service at Ft. Logan, Col., Feb. 16.
Chaplain J. E. Rochford to the first field artillery, reporting Feb. 28 at Ft. Myer, Va.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Morrison, twenty-first infantry, upon return from Hawaii repair to this city for temporary duty.
Orders Jan. 21, directing First Lieut. E. E. Lewis, second infantry, to join regiment to which assigned after leave, revoked.

Second Lieut. G. C. Bowen, twentieth infantry, as professor of military science and tactics Bailey Institute, Greenwood, S. C.

Leaves: Second Lieut. F. E. Kingman, C. A. C., 10 days' extension; Capt. H. J. Price, twenty-third infantry, 10 days; Capt. H. R. Casey, C. A. C., 30 days; Capt. J. O'Neil, C. A. C., 30 days; First Lieut. G. E. Turner, C. A. C., 90 days.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, transferred to retired list, under provisions of section 1444, from Feb. 13, 1914.

Commander B. B. Bierer, detached the Minnesota, to command the Wheeling. Passed Assistant Surgeon D. H. Noble, detached the Connecticut, to the Ohio.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. L. Mann, detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Costello, M. R. C., to naval recruiting station, Chicago, Ill.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. R. Farley, to naval recruiting station, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chaplain G. E. T. Stevenson, detached naval home, Philadelphia, Pa., to the California.

Marine Corps Orders

Captain E. H. Ellis, detached marine barracks, Philadelphia, and first advance base brigade, to Washington, D. C.

Revenue Cutter Orders

Capt. J. L. Sill to temporary duty as commissary, southern division.

Constructor F. A. Hunnewell, to depot, South Baltimore, on business.

First Lieutenant of Engineers H. Kotzechmar, to inspect machinery of launch Petrel at Portland, Me.

Leaves—Sr. Capt. W. E. Reynolds, 30 days; First Lieut. of Engineers C. S. Root, 15 days.

Movements of the Vessels

Celtic arrived at Guantanamo. Cassin, Cummings and Duncan, from Guantanamo to Key West. Tacoma arrived at Portsmouth yard. South Carolina arrived at Port au Prince. Aylwin, from Newport to Guantanamo. Potomac, from Newport to Bay of Islands, Newfoundland. Louisiana and New Hampshire, from Hampton roads to Key West, en route Guantanamo. Abarenda, from Hongkong to Manila. Des Moines arrived at Lynnhaven bay. Birmingham leave navy yard, Philadelphia, about Feb. 1 for Guantanamo bay, Cuba.

A. SHUMAN & CO.
THE SERVICE STORE

Selling FAST

—our Boys' WASH Suits

They sell fast because they are advance styles—original styles—distinctive styles. Because the materials are dependable through and through. And because, at the prices these suits are BAR-GAINS.

"Russian" and "Sailor"

Regularly \$2 to \$3

Sale \$1.35
Price

Middy, Beach and regulation styles. Long or short sleeves. Bloomers or straight knee trousers. Eton, Sailor, or Military collars, or low necks. Light and dark colors, or white. Gingham, chambray, repps, linens, kindergarten cloths, Russian suits, ages 2½ to 8. Sailor suits, ages 5 to 10.

Shuman Corner

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BLOUSE WITH RAGLAN SLEEVES

Full vest that can be made from net

The blouse made with raglan sleeves that extend to the neck is a new one, extremely smart and very pretty for the fashionable soft materials. This one includes a full vest that can be made from net or any similar material which gives a very dainty effect. The frill at the neck is a feature also. The long sleeves are somewhat unusual, being slashed and plaited to give a cuff effect; those of three quarter length are simply finished with attached cuffs.

In the picture, brocade charmeuse is made with a lace vest and frill. Plain silk would be pretty with shadow net used for the trimming portions. Marquisette or chiffon is effective used in combination with either crepe or satin.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with one yard 27 inches wide for the vest and neck frill.

The pattern (8085) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inch bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address, 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



SHAM SHEETS WITH SCALLOPS

When making sham sheets, first fold in the hem, which should be about four and one half inches in width. The hem should be put in with hand sewing and the stitches should be very small and even, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Stamp the scallops about one half inch from the edge so as to leave plenty of space for the embroidery. Before beginning the work sew a strip of goods along the edge so that the work can be done in embroidery hoops. The scallops are worked through the two thicknesses of the material over a slight padding.

Pillow cases to match the sheet should be made and the hem in these should be put in before stamping the scallops. Pillow slips, made after the French method, open at both ends, are really worth the extra work, for the scalloped ends not only add to the beauty of the case but make it easier to adjust the pillow.

PREVENTING RUST

A little precaution when an iron kettle is new will go a long way toward preventing its rusting, says the Richmond Virginian. Fill it pretty full with potato parings, add water to all but cover, and boil for an hour. Empty the kettle, wash in very hot water, dry it, and rub well with lard. Repeat the operation two or three times and you will have a kettle that should last a long time without rusting.

INDIVIDUALITY IN COSTUME

Free scope now given to women

Has there ever been a time when woman could be so completely natural?—if she only would, says a fashion writer for the Woman's Magazine. Consider the long, loose lines. Are they not more becoming than all the stays ever devised? There could be no more artistic loveliness than the simple drapery—the lifting and looping of materials into clinging folds and airy, bouffant effects, both smart and unquestionably becoming.

Gauzy, transparent materials are combined with the non-transparent foundations in striking harmony, a characteristic of the majority of dressy costumes this season. Don't hesitate to combine your materials; remember that velvets

BLACK ROSES SEEN ON GIRDLES

Waist ornaments are glittering and gorgeous

Among the troop of important accessories, the girdle is still predominant. Without this furbelow the gown of today—even the street suit—is almost helpless. And what pranks the designer has played with this simple bit of material! How he has twisted and embellished and wrought upon the simple word sash!

A "change new and strange" is that girdle which comes up in points at the fronts, folds over on its points and buttons with three or four buttons. Almost like a waistcoat is this effect and very striking in combination with an elaborate blouse, says the New York Press. Another pointed girdle noted is on one of the early spring gowns. Here the points are in the back—where they come down over a pronounced bustle drape—and the buttons also are transplanted to the rear.

A new sash turn is done in an evening gown of tulle. Here the girdle is composed of a solid crust of tiny beads embroidered with a design in larger beads. To add to its strangeness the accessory extends only along the front, where it drops at both sides in a long end.

Beads will, in fact, give a very effective finish to almost any sash and by means of them the deft home dress-maker may give finish to an otherwise plain gown. For instance, an afternoon gown of topaz yellow charmeuse seen recently at a musical affair depended for its distinction on a sash whose long ends bore a cluster of grapes worked in realistic purple beads and foliage embroidered in tiny green beads.

Sometimes two or three materials sup-

port this popular embellishment. The little waistcoat girdles are generally applied to an under pattern of lace. Fur, too, is often introduced into the girdle, and one example shows a band of skunk drawn through two slits in the front of the silken sash. Another ingenious example is that of a blouse whose wide girdle is formed on one side of red, on the other of black satin. The points of this dual-tinted garment are drawn up in front, where the black one is caught by a butterfly of black and red bone.

Flowers continue to be the favorite accent for the girdle of the afternoon and evening gown, and black roses are considered particularly effective. In one such corsage flower the inevitable fur of the season was indicated by outlining each petal of orange-colored velvet with an edge of dark fur. Other flowers, as well as the great butterflies which sometimes substitute for them, are a-sparkle with rhinestones or beads.

TRIED RECIPES

ENTIRE WHEAT BISCUIT

Sift together one quart of entire wheat flour, one scant teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Rub into this one heaping tablespoonful of butter. Add gradually sufficient cold stout milk to mix to a soft dough; a stout kitchen knife is preferable to a spoon, as the mixture should be stirred as little as possible. Turn out on a floured board, knead with the hands just enough to work the dough together and roll out one inch thick. Cut into rounds with a biscuit cutter and place on a shallow greased pan, brush over with milk, and bake in a hot oven.

APPLE CREAM

Peel and core tart apples; slice and weigh them, and to three pounds take one cupful of sugar; put in a granite kettle with the grated rind and the juice of one lemon, two cloves and one inch of stick cinnamon, simmer slowly until the apples are very tender, then rub through a colander. Scald one pint of fresh cream, mix with it the apple pulp and serve cold.

SPAGHETTI A LA ROMAINE

Boil one pint of spaghetti broken in two-inch pieces, in salted water for 20 minutes, then drain. In a saucepan put one heaping teaspoonful of butter, one cupful of chopped cheese, one eighth of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne and one half of a cupful of milk and stir over the fire until the cheese is nearly melted; take from the fire and add the yolks of three eggs, beaten and mixed with one half of a cupful of milk. Stir in the spaghetti and turn into a buttered dish. Bake in a very hot oven until lightly browned and serve at once. —Toledo Blade.

CHOCOLATE CARAMEL WALNUTS
White of one egg, three tablespoons of maple or caramel syrup, one tablespoonful of water, sifted confectioner's sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, two or more squares of chocolate, English walnuts. Beat the white of egg slightly, add the syrup, water, sugar as needed, the chocolate, melted over hot water, and the vanilla, also more water if necessary. Work with a silver-plated knife and knead until thoroughly mixed, then break off small pieces of uniform size and roll them into balls, in the hollow of the hand, flatten the balls a little, set the half of an English walnut upon each, pressing the nut into the candy and thus flattening it still more. The caramel gives the chocolate a particularly nice flavor. —Maine Rural Life.

CORSET COVERS MADE OF LACE

"Corset cover lace" in pretty, dainty designs, is to be had at some of the department stores at a low price. This lace is about 10 inches wide, the edges finished with a shallow scallop. An inch and a half or so from each edge are rows of slits for the insertion of ribbon. Narrower lace in designs to match the wide, is sold for shoulder-straps. Now, does it dawn upon the reader, says the Newark News, how easy it would be with these materials and some ribbon, to make a beautiful corset cover to wear under lingerie or lace waists?

Buy a yard and a half or more—according to your bust measure—of the wide lace for the body of the corset cover, enough of the narrower lace to make shoulder-straps and four yards of inch-wide ribbon, any color preferred. In making the corset cover, you will have to use a needle and thread to hem the ends of your wide strip of lace and to sew on two or three tiny hooks and eyes to fasten the corset cover in front; you will also have to sew on the shoulder-straps in the right place to suit your figure. For the rest of the work, a bodkin will do and you will need this implement to run the ribbon through the insertion slits at the top and bottom of the garment. When this is done, your lace corset cover is ready to put on any time.

VANITY VEILS

"Vanity veil" is one of the fads of the moment with the women who aim to be fashionably dressed. It has a cleverly grouped cluster of velvet dots applied on its delicate mesh. It is both imported and domestic and comes at a variety of prices.

DISHES THAT ARE NOT COSTLY

Among them finnan haddie finds a place

In providing low-cost meals it is not usually deserts, breads, etc., that run up the food bills, but rather the customary meat dish; and whereas nuts, dried vegetables, cheese, milk and fish are all meat substitutes, they are not all suitable to serve at every meal, says the Ladies Home Journal.

Luncheon and supper are meals pre-eminently suited to the "meat dish." Ordinary escalloped potatoes may be transformed by the addition of a little bacon, and macaroni is another wholesome food that may be made substantial if combined with a little ham or other meat. For this use three cupfuls of boiled macaroni, two cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonfuls of ham fat or drippings, two tablespoonfuls of flour, an eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper, half a teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of minced ham, three quarters of a cupful of breadcrumbs mixed with half a tablespoonful of butter. Make a sauce of the flour, ham fat, milk and seasonings; put the macaroni, sauce and ham in layers in an oiled baking dish, cover with the breadcrumbs, and bake slowly for an hour until well blended and the breadcrumbs are brown.

Escalloped cheese needs a green salad and fruit dessert to relieve its heaviness. This does not mean that the salad should be of lettuce dressed with olive oil—shredded cabbage with peanut-oil dressing is quite as wholesome at half the cost. To make escalloped cheese use four cupfuls of soft breadcrumbs, two cupfuls of chopped American cheese (about half a pound), three cupfuls of milk, one teaspoonful and a half of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper and one egg. Soak the breadcrumbs for 15 minutes in milk. Add the cheese, seasonings, egg (slightly beaten), salt and pepper, and bake in a moderate oven until firm.

Satisfying dishes may be made from grains. Chief among these is the brown rice now so generally used. This has a rich nutty flavor which fits it for a main dish. As Italian rice is ideal for luncheon or supper. To prepare it use one cupful of brown rice, two tablespoonfuls of bacon or sausage fat, half an onion, two cloves, one teaspoonful and a half of salt, an eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper, one cupful and a half of stewed tomatoes, half a cupful of grated cheese and two cupfuls of soup stock or water. Melt the fat in a saucepan, add the onion stuck with cloves, and the rice, and cook until the fat is absorbed. Then add the tomatoes, salt, pepper and liquid and let simmer until the rice is tender and the liquid taken up. Remove the onion, stir in the cheese with a fork, and set over hot water for 10 minutes to melt the cheese. Serve very hot.

A pound of sausage meat at 15 cents would be a trifle for the average family, but combined with cabbage it becomes substantial enough for dinner if preceded by a cream of dried-pea or lima-bean soup, or served with a lentil salad. To make it the following materials are necessary: One solid-head cabbage, one pound of sausage meat, one cupful of breadcrumbs, a quarter of a cupful of milk, one egg, and an eighth of a teaspoonful of mace. Select a well-shaped head of cabbage, weighing about three pounds. Cut a slice off the top and hollow out the cabbage, leaving a thin shell; make a stuffing of the other ingredients, and pack into the cabbage, which should be freshened by standing for 30 minutes in cold water. Fill only three quarters full. Then tie in a cloth to aid in preserving the shape, and steam until tender—from an hour and a half to two hours. Serve with tomato sauce.

Three calves' or lambs' hearts, plain boiled, combined with onions, braised, and served piping hot, will be enjoyed by any one. To prepare them clean three hearts thoroughly, then slice crosswise in inch pieces. Peel eight medium-sized onions and cut in rings. Put half a cupful of beef drippings in a deep frying pan or heavy kettle, and brown the hearts and onions together. Add a bit

of bay leaf, two or three cloves and a quarter of a cupful of celery leaves or diced celery; dredge on a quarter of a cupful of flour, and add water to half submerge—about three cupfuls. Cover closely, and simmer for an hour and a half.

Finnan haddie is one of the foods that remain low priced, and it may be used for breakfast, luncheon or dinner if properly prepared. For dinner or luncheon it is both delicious and attractive looking if combined with puffed potato. To do this there will be needed one pound and a half of finnan haddie, three cupfuls of mashed potato, one egg, some strips of bacon or pimento, and milk. Soak the finnan haddie to freshen it, dry thoroughly and brush with melted drippings, then broil. Cut in pieces suitable for serving. Have ready three cupfuls of well-seasoned mashed potato beaten until creamy; whip in the egg yolk and the white beaten stiff; pile on to the fish; brush lightly with milk, and garnish with pimento strips or with thin slices of bacon. Set in a hot oven until the bacon is cooked and the potato browned. Serve at once. The garnish may be omitted if desired.

FOOD FINER PRETTILY SERVED

Flower schemes carried out on the table

It is not a luxury, as some think, to dress our food attractively at home. It is an adjunct to good eating which entails only a little thought, and need not be an expense at all, writes Hope Hammond in the Woman's Magazine.

Every tree, every shrub, every flower in my garden has its relationship to my dining room—and often these relatives of Nature inspire a menu for me.

I could not resist the lovely flush of a peach tree flaunting its bloom early one morning; and while admiring a branch of buds I decided, "We will have a mold of peach jelly on a glass platter, garnished with a few of these lovely twigs, for dinner this evening"—and with that I hastened to the storeroom for a jar of peaches, and quickly set the jelly to mold.

I get down on my knees before a bed of pansies to pluck out the weeds. Their little faces are looking everywhere. "These particularly tall stemmed, purple ones will make a pretty centerpiece for the table," I think. "If I place them in a glass bowl. An ice made of purple grape juice in tall glass cups, garnished with pansies, will end the dinner."

"And I will have only dishes that will blend with the flowers," I muse—"that means chicken with a cream gravy, mashed potatoes sprinkled with parsley, and peas, or green beans, and a crisp green salad."

"Surely, that will present a refreshing table!" and the very thought of its prettiness causes me to be the more eager for its preparation.

Parsley is such a willing little plant to grow that it seems a shame not to use it plentifully when its crisp twigs embellish with charm the plainest of foods.

When mint is once well started, it grows like a weed, producing not only twigs for dressing the roast of lamb and chops, but furnishing the ready basis for the delightful mint sauce.

Lace paper doilies large enough for bread and cake plates cost only five cents for a package of 24, enough to make the serving plates well dressed for more than a month.

And then, to vary this, I often place slices of bread upon a folded napkin or upon a lettuce leaf; or rolls are served in a Japanese basket, and again on a doily.

Especially difficult does it seem at times to find changes in serving escalloped tomatoes, oysters, souffles and other foods that are baked in dishes. But here again are leaves effective.

An escalloped is appropriate in the late autumn with small branches of colored leaves arranged about the dish. A band formed of grape leaves pinned together picturesquely about an escalloped of tomatoes; so are any other leaves large enough to extend as high as the baking dish used.

There is holly in midwinter, but dur-

ing that very short time in the year when Nature does not supply my table adornments I have bands that are made to fit each of my baking dishes.

These bands are made of homespun linen, hemstitched at each side; one is cross-stitched in the linen color, one has a quaint little pine tree design in green, and another harmonizes with the blue "onion" dishes. The bands are finished at the ends with linen buttons and loops to fasten over them.

And then, too, there are the fluted-paper bands (made in white and dainty colors) that are sold in long lengths at a trifling price.

It changes an escalloped entirely, so far as appearance goes, to serve individual portions, and these may be baked in earthenware or china ramekins. Large clam shells are now sold in crockery stores for this use, as also are paper ramekins.

NEEDLE NOTES

An excellent way to finish armholes in a fine lingerie blouse is to sew the sleeves in by machine, then buttonhole around the edges with either a coarse thread or soft floss.

To make dress shields for thin waists cut white flannel the size desired, trim the edge with narrow lace and tie in the dress with narrow tape. They will keep the waist dry.

Often corsets, otherwise in good condition, will break at the hips. To make them as good as new cut strips of featherbone about four inches long, finishing the ends the same as for collars, and stitch these over the broken steels.

When sewing on a skirt braid it is a good plan, after securing it in the usual way, to take a needle and strong thread and oversew the braid with a few stitches every here and there. Then, when the braid gets trodden on, it will not tear out. —Denver Tribune.

FERN IN BASKET

Among the most attractive and desirable ways to hang a fern is to place it in a woven basket. The hanging basket has a broad hanging handle, and is effective for this plant. —New Haven Journal Courier.

SALT ON SILVER

All stains will disappear from silver if the stain is covered with moistened salt, says the New York Press. When the salt has dissolved sufficiently to avoid scratching the silver, rub gently and the spot should disappear.

WOMAN'S PROGRESS

Philadelphia has 4255 women school teachers.

Miss Frances Davis is state librarian of Wyoming.

Several Kansas and Wyoming towns have women mayors.

Miss Anna Florence Verger is the only practicing woman lawyer in Philadelphia. Eleanor Gates, the authoress, was brought up on a Dakota cattle ranch.

The average salary paid to Philadelphia women school teachers is \$80 per month. —Washington Herald.

HOME HELPS

Put a little butter or grease into the water you boil for spaghetti and the food will never stick to the pan, says the St. Louis Star.

Grind up all the leftover meat, boil in thin squares of noodle dough, boil 10 minutes in tomato sauce. Palatable and economical.

Chop all vegetables for vegetable soup in a chopping bowl instead of wasting time and labor cutting them up.



A Clean, Pure
Flour

Can be milled only from clean, pure wheat. So we clean the wheat from which PILLSBURY'S BEST flour is ground.

Clean it by scouring, scrubbing—by every method ingenuity and experience can devise.

Clean it until every particle of impurity is removed.

You could not do it better in your own kitchen.

Flour ground from this wheat is clean. Bread made from this flour is pure food indeed.

Ask for

Pillsbury's Best
Flour



"How's That for a Minute's Work?"

"Could any cook make anything finer than that, and won't that hit the spot?"

The dessert which the young bride is so proudly showing to "hubby" is made of

JELL-O

Probably no other food product has done as much as Jell-O to make the work of getting dinner easier.

It is a powder, put up in different flavors, and sold in ten-cent packages. With this powder and hot water you can make the purest, most delicious, most beautiful and most satisfactory of desserts—and do it without work or expense.

Ask your grocer about it. Every grocer in America sells Jell-O.

There are seven pure fruit flavors: Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Peach, Chocolate.

Each 10 cents.

A beautiful new Recipe Book, with brilliantly colored pictures by Rose Cecil O'Neill, author and illustrator of the "Kewpie," will be sent free to all who write and ask us for it.

THE GENESSEE PURE FOOD CO., Le Roy, N. Y., and Bridgeburg, CAN.

The name JELL-O is on every package in big red letters. If it isn't there, it isn't JELL-O.



WORTH KNOWING

A tongue for boiling is best fresh from the pickle.

...

A good luncheon dish is made of the macaroni and stewed tomatoes left from the night before. Heat them over again together and serve, or pour into a baking dish, cover with breadcrumbs, and bake till brown.

...

A bad scorch may respond to a mixture of fuller's earth, powdered soap and vinegar formed into a paste and spread over the scorch. After drying, the plaster

should be brushed away and repeated, if necessary.

...

HOT DISH STAND

This is a rack in two-inch lattice form, with four legs; it is of aluminum, and when not in use shuts together like a music rack; it may be used on the table for a hot platter, or over the gas range hole to keep a dish hot during meal service. —New York Press.

Sec. Daniels Hopes for Disarmament

Impracticable to Suspend Naval Activities, However, Until Two Great Nations Unite in Purpose—Favors Two Battleships—Other Doings in Congress

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Navy Daniels declared before the House naval committee Thursday that an international agreement for a total cessation of naval construction would be preferable to a one-year naval holiday, and that while he hoped for ultimate disarmament among all the powers, it would be impracticable to suspend naval activities without a combination of at least two of the world's greatest nations. He believed that, with a consideration for the tax burdens of the people, two new battleships was the minimum program of naval efficiency for the United States and he saw no reason for the navy general program for four battleships.

Secretary Daniels said he saw nothing in the international situation to change his view that there was nothing to warrant any extraordinary activity.

The creation of six instead of four vice-admirals was also recommended by Secretary Daniels. Provision for the vice-admirals will be put into an independent bill soon to be introduced, but not made part of the navy appropriation measure. Three of the vice-admirals are intended for the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic fleets. The others will remain ashore. One will probably be aid for operations in the navy department, another at the head of the war college at Newport and the other on the general board. Provision will be made that when ashore vice-admirals will receive the pay of a rear admiral. At sea they will get \$11,000 a year.

After a brief debate opened by Representative Sherley of Kentucky with a speech deprecating war scares, but urging the necessity for adequate attention to the country's defenses, the House passed the annual fortifications appropriation bill, carrying \$5,175,200.

Provision is made in the measure for the system of land defenses in Hawaii asked for by the war department as essential to guard the great naval base there.

Rural Credit Bills In

Administration rural credit bills were introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House by Senator Fletcher of Florida and Representative Moss of Indiana. The bills were for long-term farm loans. Bills for short-term loans will be introduced later.

These measures would establish in the treasury department a bureau of farm land banks under the direction of a commissioner and make provision for the formation of such banks in any state under federal charter.

Any group of farmers within a state might organize cooperative farm land banks, with power to issue bonds to raise funds from distant money markets for farm development. Operations of the individual banks would be confined within state lines, though supervision would be federal. They would be strictly prohibited from doing "a city business."

Loans to farmers might not exceed 50 per cent of the value of improved land, nor extend more than 35 years.

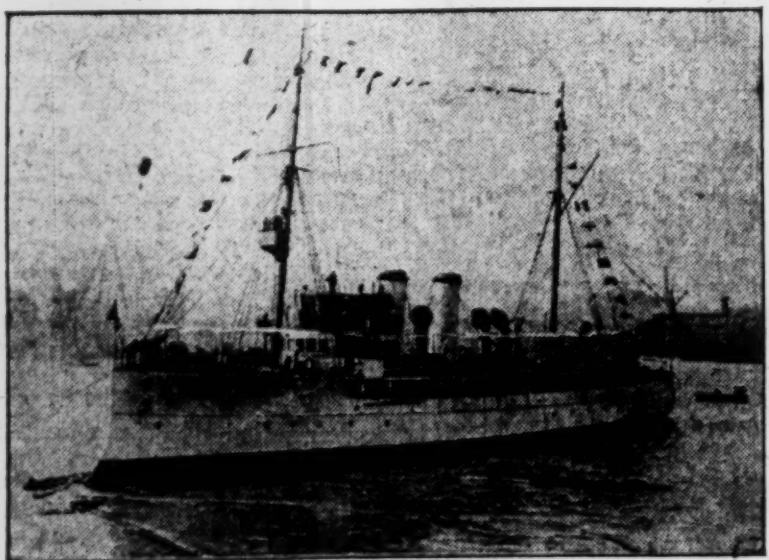
The bills were referred to the banking and currency committee of the Senate and House, which have subcommittees assigned to the subject. The bills are not necessarily the last word on the subject, being merely the proposals of the special commission headed by Senator Fletcher.

Lamar Name in Debate

David Lamar's name got into the Senate debate again Thursday and was openly referred to by Senator Newlands. Senator Lane was criticizing Mr. Newlands' committee for refusing to hear testimony by William H. Green of Creighton, Neb., on his resolution to inquire whether the United States Steel Corporation had received illegal rebates from railroads. It was learned that Mr. Green refused to testify unless he could name a certain attorney to make the investigation.

Senator Lane criticized the committee's report as partial and incomplete.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS CRUISER IN WATER AT SOUTHAMPTON



(Copyright by Topical)

New craft after the launching in England

(Special to the Monitor)

SOUTHAMPTON, England—Mrs. J. B. Kitson, granddaughter of the late Lord Strathmore, recently performed the launching and naming ceremonies in connection with H. M. Canadian customs cruiser Margaret at Messrs. Thornycroft's yard, Southampton. The vessel took the water almost ready for trial.

ARGENTINA IS SUBJECT

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The second in the series of annual lectures in the Pratt fund course will be held this evening in the new Robbins Memorial town hall, when Charles Wellington Furlong, F. R. G. S., is to give a talk on "Argentina and Other South American Countries."

COMMISSION TO AID TRUST WORK NOW TAKEN UP

House Interstate Commerce Committee Considers One Branch of New Legislation While Rep. Stanley Continues Argument

BRANDEIS VIEW GIVEN

WASHINGTON—The House interstate commerce committee opened consideration of the trade commission bill today, while the judiciary committee resumed hearings upon the amendments to the anti-trust act. Representative Stanley continuing his discussion begun yesterday.

Representative Stanley told the judiciary committee that continuance of the so-called "rule of reason" trust policy would mean failure for the Sherman law. He added that corporations would have labor unions exempted from the law provided this "rule of reason" might continue. The speaker favored exempting both unions and farmers' organizations, and the committee indicated that it would consider these propositions.

Louis D. Brandeis, before the interstate commerce committee, strongly endorsed the trade commission bill.

Assistant Attorney General Todd appeared today as adviser for the committee in framing the bill. That the Clayton trade commission bill would be radically reformed was clearly indicated.

While hearings on the pending anti-trust bills were under way Thursday, Senator Martine of New Jersey interjected into a Senate discussion on agricultural extension the announcement that there existed in the United States an oatmeal trust. Senator Cummins of Iowa, admitting that such a trust probably did exist, asked the New Jersey senator if any proceedings were pending against the officers.

"I do not know whether there are any immediate steps being taken to prosecute the oatmeal trust," Senator Martine replied, "but I do know it is part of the policy of the Democratic party to oppose the trusts, and we deal with them fairly, honestly and justly, but not tenderly nor kindly."

"I hope it is the plan of the Democratic party to destroy monopoly," Senator Cummins rejoined, "but I must confess that the plan is being carried out with a deliberateness that sometimes discourages me. I hope we shall speedily reach the oatmeal trust where it can be dealt with. We are going very slowly, however, and I have no great confidence in the effort to readjust industrial conditions in the administrative offices of the government."

"There is but one way to punish a man for having violated the law, and that is to bring him before the bar of a court and, finding him guilty, punish him. I have not much faith in these preliminary negotiations and these quiet adjustments that seem to have been favored not only in a former administration, but in this one as well."

"While this gentle process of dealing with trusts is being inaugurated," remarked Senator Bristow of Kansas, "the stock of these corporations is continually rising under this beneficent sunshine of the present trust policy."

Senator McCumber said all he could learn of the Democratic trust policy was from the newspapers, which announced that the trusts were to be "gone after," but that the party "is dealing gently, going very quietly, and telling the trusts to have no fear."

Before the judiciary committee, Representative Stanley made a long argument for clearing up the so-called "twilight zone." He contended that the only act that could be effective was an absolute prohibition of all restraints of trade. He said it was beyond the power of any court to determine whether a restraint was reasonable or unreasonable. The committee arranged to hear Seth Low of New York next Wednesday.

Members of the Senate interstate commerce committee took up informally the pending interstate trade commission bill and completed several amendments, the chief of which would guard from publicity the information required from corporations relating to trade secrets, lists of customers and such data.

Another bill to empower the interstate commerce commission to regulate issues of railroad securities was introduced in the House. Representative Mapes presented a measure modeled after the Michigan law. Securities maturing within two years would be exempt from its provisions.

TUNNEL WORK IS ORDERED PUSHED

SAN FRANCISCO—The board of public work has notified the Jacobson-Bade Company that it is seriously behind in construction of the Stockton street tunnel, and that every effort must be made to push the work forward, says the Examiner.

PLEA MADE FOR NAVY WORK

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge and Representative Roberts are conferring today with the secretary of the navy in an effort to have him approve the \$13,000 appropriation for work to be done on the battleship New Jersey at the Boston yard.

CAUSES FOR THE RISE AND FALL OF PORFIRIO DIAZ IN MEXICO ARE ENUMERATED

Conclusion Reached Is That He Rated Obedience to Authority too High, That He Preferred Routine to Intelligent Order, That He Misinterpreted Silence

EL PASO—The world having held the conviction for a third of a century that former President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico had built up a stable political structure, which after all proved to be a failure, since its collapse occurred precisely at the moment when it was being praised and celebrated, a review of the secondary causes which led to his greatness and downfall will not be entirely untimely.

When Santa Ana submitted to a plebiscite the resolution of his continuance in power as supreme executive of the nation, at the point of the bayonet, the people everywhere voted in favor of the dictator who assumed the title of royal highness, except Porfirio Diaz, who in the polling place publicly recorded his dissent, leaving the study of law for the battlefield in defense of constitutional government.

As a war leader he was most successful. He exhibited the military virtues of a great general. He was reserved in his plans, intrepid in his assaults, quick in decisions, active in movement and energetic to maintain a strict discipline. To this list, he added honesty in the administration of his division funds.

These qualities had their corresponding defects manifested later when he was a politician and a statesman. He did not bring the people into his confidence; he was artful in supporting himself as a ruler, his domineering will becoming ubiquitous through an organization of officers who carried it out; and he was careful to suppress in his path every obstacle, man or institution, for the sustenance of authority. All these defects were, however, offset in a measure by a remarkable sense of personal self-restraint.

He was respectful of the form and not of the essentials in order to attain his ends without causing offense to the parties concerned; moderate in the exercise of his political omnipotence on account of that sobriety so peculiar in the Indian; dignifiedly attentive towards everybody to please in minor matters and win support, paving the way for the fulfilling of important purposes; economic in the public expenditures as a means of storing strength; and tolerant with those who infringed the law without interfering with his national politics. He was a king without the title, he was a great deceiver, but not a great achiever.

He was ambitious and knew how to play the enthusiasm and ignorance of the galleries for the conquest of his dream. Only once he failed in his career as a "chair" seeker, when he rebelled against President Juarez; not so when he revolted against his successor, President Lerdo. Don Sebastian Lerdo had this merit, which made him unique in Mexican history: he tried to govern with the law. Yet, he made a mistake; he closed the country to his neighbors up north, being prejudiced against the Americans. Don Porfirio made a bigger mistake. He wanted to develop the fatherland with money, and threw wide open the gates of his official favor to outside capital. The real progress of a nation is secured by leaving free every avenue of endeavor to all true ideas and correct methods. That is what has transformed Japan; seeking first enlightenment, the rest naturally follows.

In order to understand why he ruled so long, it is necessary to take into consideration the following specific reasons for the consolidation of his power in the latter part of the nineteenth century:

The nation was almost exhausted when Lerdo was overthrown, having been in war for about 65 years, and if welcomed a respite of whatever nature. The people had idolatrous reverence for him who had been one of the most illustrious heroes of the Franco-Mexican war.

Porfirio Diaz surrounded himself with the old enemies, the very ones from whom the people had been longing for liberation; the favored parties praised his generosity, pledged to him their full support and used their money and talent to gain prestige for the new ruler.

He implanted the "policy of conciliation" that nullified the separation of the church from the state, so he made peace with the priesthood. This ally proved to be the most effective spreader of the Porfirian fame.

Besides, he cunningly centralized the public power of the municipalities, of the states, of the federal chambers and of the supreme court. Therefore he became the personal dispenser of justice without the visible responsibility for the lack of it everywhere and silenced the malcontents with "pan o palo" (bread or stick).

To perfect his system of oppression, he profited by the intellectual awakening of the latter part of the last century. The railroads, the sewing machines, the modern implements of agriculture, the inventions of the countries wherein liberty is queen afforded temporary relief to the nation.

He corrupted and bought the intellectual flower of the younger generation, so the oral and written protests of the independents were, always quickly counteracted with a flood of captious arguments which deceived the multitudes into submission and acceptance of

their sufferings as truly deserved and unavoidable.

The universal rise in value of the real estate property converted many well-to-do men into magnates and this phenomenon was attributed to the wise policies of the government.

But what constituted the backbone of his dictatorship was the iniquitous practice of promoting the petty or mighty authorities that the people protested against.

Diaz knew well that there was only a chance of his ruling for life, and that was to depict in other lands his countrymen as vicious men who ought to be always chained. Consequently he bestowed immense concessions to conspicuous outsiders, who gratefully in their press extolled the "empire builder."

A constant current of men who had emigrated to the United States in search of work, in their return to their native towns, would bring a treasure of new ideas, ideas of better homes, of cleaner clothes, of cleaner cities, of more humane policemen, of truer elections, ideas of liberty, ideas which soon leavened the whole lump.

The people had learned to read. The vigor and vigilance of youth had given way to that confidence which considers everything all right as a matter of fact.

New irresponsible hands around the old man managed the public affairs purposefully to squeeze out the maximum revenue, impairing therefore very dangerously the whole system without providing for its future efficiency. The deceiver was deceived and could not be fully alive to the nature of the situation. Labor was being organized with the dawn of this century; the workers therefore were seeing for themselves the value of the dictum, "In union there is strength." After this, they easily reached the conclusion that the union in a just cause is the seed of victory and dared defy the dictator.

The outsiders were receiving a protection above the natural and worthy, the wealthy outsiders who divided the profit of the concessions with the men high in authority. Some Mexicans scornfully used to say that they would be better off if they were not Mexicans. This was a powerful incentive for the masses to destroy the government and establish one which primarily would give them a motherland.

The high cost of living was another factor of great force for the overthrow of the dictator. In the last 30 years the increase of salaries had not been able to keep pace with the rising prices. The former had been outdistanced as in the race of an automobile with a horse. The people did not know where to look for relief. The great industries had almost ruined competency with the small shops and traders. The municipal lands were in the possession of the few, and the cow, the horse, the goat and the chickens had not a square foot of pasture. This added to the poverty and misery of the families; so hunger presented to them the insurrection as a redemptive step.

Labor was augmented in the households, but could not make up for the shortage of provisions. The wood was no more within reach for the fireplace. The workers saw themselves compelled to lose a day's work to go far away into the mountains to get a bundle of sticks on the estates where the owners felt like allowing them to chop at swollen prices.

The elections, finally, were a fraud, adding to the mockery the insult of the semi-official press. That made unbearable the situation and threw the voters into the field of force.

President Diaz was caught entirely unawares when the revolution broke out. Perhaps he reflected that he who had received the praise of the world, the honors of the kings of the earth; that he who had the national treasury running over with gold, was being presented with an opportunity to achieve one more glory. Yet material power amounts to nothing if it is not the outward manifestation of right.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz rated obedience to authority higher than compliance with the law; he deemed the practice of routine better than the wholesome activities of intelligent order; he misinterpreted the silence of the masses as the peace of the people; and the prosperity of his government was obtained at the expense of moral progress.

The mere statement of the causes which brought about the revolution point the remedies necessary to end the revolution; among them, administrative morality ranges high, next to the agrarian problem.

NEW YORK TO AID ITS UNEMPLOYED

NEW YORK—Proposals to aid the unemployed men and women now in the city were laid before the city government at a conference in city hall yesterday afternoon. Mayor Mitchell presided.

At the close of the session the conference informally voted in favor of the establishment of a permanent unemployment commission, to be appointed by the mayor. Mr. Mitchell said he would give the matter earnest consideration.

Help for the Housewife

A permanent exhibit at 99 Summer Street has been established to give practical information on the preparation of cereals in many ways, to demonstrate their varied uses and possibilities, and to encourage the home-maker to bake her own bread and pastry.

We show in a practical way how HECKERS' CREAM CEREALS and HECKERS' SUPERLATIVE FLOUR make the family service better, and save on the family purse.

You will be welcome

SAMUEL GOMPERS DEFENDS A. F. L. BEFORE MINERS

INDIANAPOLIS—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the convention of the United Mine Workers of America Thursday and defended the former organization against charges made by Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners and others in the convention. The western federation leader several days ago charged that if the copper strike in Michigan should be lost it would be due to the inactivity of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Gompers declared it would be impossible to levy an assessment for the copper mine strikers of Michigan and denied that the organization is reactionary. Just before adjournment it was announced that the proposition to increase the salary of the president of the miners' association from \$3000 to \$4000 a year had passed by a vote of 1753 to 1697.

UNDER RIVER WATER FAVORED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—After a full investigation of all phases of the water problem a special committee of the Retail Merchants Association has made a report in favor of utilizing the subterranean flow of the Sacramento river, which they have found will yield an abundant supply of pure water, says the Union.

The proposed system would make use of all of the present city plant. The entire cost of two concrete caissons, which it is estimated will furnish a supply of 30,000,000 gallons daily, would be between \$110,000 and \$125,000.

COLLEGES PRAISE STUDENT CAMPS

WASHINGTON—In a statement from nine university and college presidents made public by the war department Thursday the work of the student army camps, undertaken last summer at Gettysburg, Pa., and near Monterey, Cal., is commended. The work is to be conducted on a larger scale this season.

The statement is signed by Presidents Hibben of Princeton, Lowell of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, Finley of the College of the City of New York, Hutchins of Michigan, Denny of Alabama, Nichols of Virginia Military Institute, Wheeler of California and Drinker of Lehigh.

IMMIGRATION MEASURE NEAR VOTE IN HOUSE

Discussion of Restriction Against Asiatics Expected to Be Avoided in Speeches on the Burnett Measure

LEADERS ARE ACTIVE

WASHINGTON—The Burnett immigration bill, proposing a literacy test for immigrants, was brought up in the House today. Democratic leaders privately appealed to members to avoid discussion of the clause which proposes further restrictions against admission of Asiatics.

The House planned to continue the debate all day and tonight and pass the bill tomorrow. The bill was defeated by former President Taft's veto last March.

Consideration of the Raker bill to exclude Asiatic immigrants was again postponed Thursday by the House committee having it in charge. The action was generally interpreted as an indication of the disposition of leaders to work in harmony with the administration on the Japanese question.

Meantime Chairman Burnett is expected to confer further with Secretary Bryan, whose view, according to members of the committee, does not favor discussion of the question of the exclusion of Japanese at this time.

Pacific coast members, Representatives Raker and Hayes of California and Johnson of Washington, again pressed for a decision. The committee amended the Burnett bill to make it a misdemeanor for one knowingly to aid the entry of aliens who advocate or teach destruction of property.

Another amendment would raise to five years the provision that any alien may be deported within three years if found advocating or teaching unlawful destruction of property.

THOMAS TAGGART NOT TO RUN INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Thomas Taggart, Indiana's member of the Democratic national committee, has issued a formal statement that he will not be a candidate for the United States Senate.

Fileene Saturday Evening Concert Dinner

JAN. 31, 1914, 6 to 8 P. M.

As their name implies, these gatherings are both Concerts and Dinners.

Seven-course table d'hôte and a musical program of distinction. Tables reserved.

SOLOISTS:

Edith L. Marshall, Soprano.
Harriet Sterling Hemenway, Contralto.
F. Lyman Hemenway, Tenor. F. L. Huddy, Bass.
Fileene Symphonic Orchestra.

Excellent Menu

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Town of Revere Petitions for New Form of Government

(Continued from page one)

charter form of city government, rather than submitting them a charter with no alternative but to accept annexation if they did not care for that particular charter.

Some who did not care for one charter might like another. Furthermore, he said, if those favoring annexation were defeated they might like to have some voice in the kind of charter to be given.

Roscoe Walsworth, counsel for a committee appointed at a Revere town meeting to prepare a charter for submission to the voters, said that at the meeting in question there was no doubt that the citizens of Revere as a whole wanted a change in local government.

With about 1400 voters present at the meeting, about 600 voted in favor of annexation, about 100 in favor of a commission form of city government, about 100 for a city charter with the usual form of government and the rest voted for numerous other plans.

Before adjournment it was voted to appoint the committee which he represented. About the only opposition to submitting the plan of these two propositions to the voters came from some citizens who were opposed to any change which would allow licensed saloons in the town.

Mr. Cassasa said he understood that both the annexation and the city charter leagues were agreed to submit the case on the report of the committee. What was wanted, he said, is that the broad question of annexation or city charter shall go to the voters, but if annexation is voted down, then the annexationists do not want the city charter in the form given in the bill. The Annexation League, he said, should have the right to change that charter.

Pilgrim Zolla, secretary of the Revere Annexation League, said it had a membership of 600 registered voters of Revere and is a representative committee of the inhabitants of Revere. While they might not agree on the form of city charter, the annexationists do not care what form of charter the committee may give them so long as the charter may be submitted along with the question of annexation to Boston.

Horace Forbush, secretary of the new town government association of Revere, said that they have compiled what they believe is a good form of charter. They desire to vote on this at the next town meeting in March.

Mr. Forbush said Revere has a valuation of \$20,000,000. Representative Lomasney asked that he be given in writing just the assets of the town and Mr. Forbush will send them to the committee.

Thomas Lane said the town form of government has still some believers left in Revere. He thought the town government possibilities have by no means been exhausted in Revere; it is much less expensive than the city government.

When the bill to have the state issue political bulletins and circulars, in which candidates for public office may present their views free of charge, was reached today by the committee on election laws of the Legislature, the hearing was postponed a week, when a similar bill, House No. 810, will be heard at the same time.

The measure is aimed to equalize more nearly the opportunity of all candidates in putting their views on the political questions of the day before the public, and especially to assist candidates of lesser financial means.

It has been claimed by many candidates for office that under the present system the person with large financial support has a distinct advantage for he can circulate the voters at will, hire halls, bands and the like for rallies and incur other large expenses without limit through the agency of a campaign committee.

As both the Democratic and Progressive leaders are backing the movement to have state-issued political circulars, the project is expected to find more favor at the session this year than it has heretofore. A number of bills relating to the subject have been filed, so today's discussion is only the beginning of a consideration which will probably result in the selection of a bill on which all the parties can agree.

The Senate is to take up again this afternoon the bill for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the directors of the port of Boston, at which time it is expected to be settled whether the appropriation is additional to or the first instalment of the \$75,000 in appropriations for this purpose voted by the last Legislature.

A report was received from the committee on rules that the resolution, requesting the secretary of the navy to have supply ship No. 1 built at the Charlestown navy yard ought to be adopted. The report was placed in the order of the day.

On motion of Senator Horgan consideration of the Fall River police bill was postponed until Tuesday. On motion of Senator Mack of North Adams the hawkers' and peddlers' bill was postponed also until Tuesday.

At a meeting of the committee on rules, held at the close of the session of the House yesterday afternoon, it was voted not to suspend the rules admitting the bill accompanying the petition of Representative John E. Beck of Chelsea to repeal an act creating the Board of Panama Pacific managers for Massachusetts.

The House postponed consideration of the report of the election committee in favor of seating William J. Napen of Natick, Republican, as representative from the sixth Middlesex district until next Tuesday's session.

The House rules committee reported "leave to withdraw on bills of Benjamin F. Haines for an investigation of insane asylums and of Roland D. Sawyer for an annual recess committee to investigate public institutions. Both reports were accepted.

KINGSLEY POST MAY GET ROOMS IN OLD LIBRARY

Somerville Mayor Advocates Plan to Fit Vacated Building for Use of Patriotic Societies

Indications that the Willard C. Kingsley post, G. A. R., and other patriotic organizations of Somerville will occupy quarters in the public library building which has just been vacated as a result of the erection of the new Carnegie library are made in communication issued today by Mayor Z. E. Cliff. He said he had many conferences with the committee on public property of the Somerville city council and representatives of other organizations on the subject.

The educational departments, the sealer of weights and measures and other city officers will occupy the front part of the library building; the organizations the rear portion which has a separate entrance. On the first floor the hall will be larger than the one now occupied in the city hall annex, the lounge room would be larger and there would be two rest rooms and a kitchen.

To improve the building will necessitate a cost of about \$1100 whereas it would cost \$10,000 to move the old annex to Medford street and put it in proper condition, Mayor Cliff says. It would also make it necessary to maintain two buildings instead of one.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN IS LECTURE TOPIC

Appointment Bureau of Educational and Industrial Union to Begin Conferences on Feb. 11

"Professional Opportunities for Women" has been selected as the subject of the second series of conferences by the appointment bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 246 Boylston street, to be given Wednesday afternoon beginning Feb. 11. The course is designed primarily to aid students in choosing and preparing for vocations. The first conference will be addressed by J. Prentice Murphy, general secretary of the Boston Children's Aid Society, who will explain the opportunities for the social worker.

In a further effort to urge women to plan carefully and far-sightedly for their vocations and to aid them in doing so the director of the union's bureau, Miss Florence Jackson, goes regularly to Wellesley, Smith and Mt. Holyoke colleges throughout the year to give vocational advice at the request of the colleges concerned.

GRATUITY BILL MAY COME BEFORE COMMITTEE SOON

Although presented after the time for filing had closed the Senate voted to admit a bill to prohibit giving of gratuities to employees in hotels and restaurants and today it is probable the House rules committee will recommend that it be not admitted. In the event of such a report the bill would be referred to the next General Court.

The measure reads as follows: Section 1. Any hotel, restaurant, buffet or cafe guest or patron, or anyone patronizing any other house of refreshment in Massachusetts, who shall give or pay any servant, waiter or other employee any money in payment or reward over and above regular charges made by the establishment, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$50.

TAX REVISION STEP TAKEN
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A taxpayers' division of the Chamber of Commerce to investigate the methods of taxation and expenditures in the city and county, with a view to proposing remedies that may be found necessary, has been organized, says the Union.

RECEPTION FOR NEWCOMERS
LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Rev. Dr. George E. Martin, pastor of the Hancock Congregational church, and Mrs. Martin, are to tender a reception to those members of the Congregational church who have but recently moved to Lexington.

MUNICIPAL CONCERT GIVEN
Mrs. Edith Pettingill Cochrane, contralto, and D. M. Wilkinson, flute soloist, were the principals at a municipal concert given last evening in the Chapman schoolhouse, East Boston. Prof. Louis C. Elson spoke on music, and William Howard was orchestra leader.

ASSESSORS REFUSE TO QUIT
QUINCY, Mass.—Mayor John L. Miller received a letter this morning from Wellington W. Mitchell and Eben Stocker, members of the board of assessors whose resignations he requested last Monday declining to comply with his request.

FIREMEN'S ASSEMBLY FEB. 12
Boston fire and protective departments will hold their thirty-fifth annual assembly and concert at Mechanics hall, Huntington avenue, Feb. 12.

PATROLMAN MILLER ACQUITTED
Patrolman Charles W. Miller, accused of slaying Ralph P. Shea on June 17, was acquitted today by a jury.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD
Ernest Hermann, superintendent of the city playgrounds of Newton, will give a talk on playground work at tonight's meeting of the Greenwood Parents Association, in the Greenwood school hall. The association will also elect officers and award the prizes won by Greenwood school pupils in the school department of the Wakefield-Reading fair.

The Wakefield fire department will give its annual entertainment in the town hall this evening.

Mrs. Elvira Cosman, president of the Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary, has appointed Mrs. Alice Playdon as secretary and Miss Helen Richardson as treasurer.

MAYNARD
The Rev. R. G. Hyndman, the Welsh evangelist, will address the Christian Fellowship service this evening in the First Methodist Episcopal church.

The members of the Priscilla Club are to be entertained this evening in the home of Miss Annie Kennedy.

The Concord, Maynard & Hudson street railway is to institute half-hourly service between this town and Concord on Saturday afternoons and evenings and on Sunday afternoons.

EAST BRIDGEWATER
The Rev. Paul Sperry of Brockton will speak at the New church, Elmwood, Sunday evening and the Rev. William Thomas of the Central Methodist church Brockton, will speak at the Methodist church.

The members of the Howard high school of West Bridgewater will give minstrels in the assembly hall of the new high school building this evening for the benefit of the senior class of the local school.

SOUTH ACTON
The drama entitled "The Little Boss" is to be presented in the vestry of the First Universalist church tonight and tomorrow evening, under the direction of the local Young Peoples Christian Union.

Under the auspices of the Ladies Social Circle of the Congregational church, a musical and literary entertainment was given last evening by Miss Ruth Allen, soprano soloist; Miss Clara Robinson, reader, and Miss Ruth E. Abbott, pianist.

ARLINGTON
At the annual meeting of the Pleasant street Orthodox Congregational church these officers were elected: Clerk, R. W. Hilliard; treasurer, Frederick B. Thompson; collector, Wilson D. Clark, Jr.; auditor, Myron Taylor; parish committee, Solon M. Bartlett, William E. Hardy and Ernest R. Kimball; music committee, William A. Muller, Arthur W. Wood and John H. Hardy.

SOMERVILLE
A large delegation of the members of the Winter Hill Universalist church are expected to attend the annual state Y. P. C. U. dinner at the Columbus Avenue Universalist church, Boston, this evening. Former Mayor Walter S. Glidden will entertain the young men of the Winter Hill Universalist church at his home, 380 Broadway, this evening.

ABINGTON
Christian Endeavor week will be observed at the North Baptist church next week. Special services will be held Sunday and meetings and entertainments have been arranged for the remainder of the week.

Local churches are completing arrangements for the Go-to-church Sunday, Feb. 8.

REVERE
The Old Glory associates will hold an assembly this evening at which the opening march will be led by Senator Edward C. R. Bagley of East Boston and at which Representatives John E. Beck of Chelsea and Andrew Cassassa of this town have promised to be present.

CONCORD
Following the annual dinner of the Men's Club this evening in the Union Congregational church at the junction, Alfred N. Fessenden of Townsend will speak on "Mexico." Justin W. Ford, Elmer Shattuck and Herbert Shepard are in charge.

EAST DEDHAM
Edmund A. Whitman of Boston, president of the Society for the Preservation of National Parks, was the guest of the Oakdale Neighborhood Association Thursday evening at the Oakdale school hall. He gave an illustrated talk on "The Yellowstone Park."

MEDFORD
The Gamma Tau Kappa sorority of Medford high school will hold an assembly tomorrow evening in Holton hall.

Meetings for consideration of the proposed changes in the city charter are being planned by the citizens, to be held in each of the city wards.

RANDOLPH
The officers of Capt. Horace Niles W. R. C. will be installed in Grand Army hall this evening. The installing officer is to be Mrs. Nellie Libby of Lynn, past president of the Massachusetts department.

QUINCY
The Republican city committee of 1914 has organized with John R. Richards as president; A. L. Whitman, vice-president; Alfred H. Gillson, secretary, and Ira M. Whittemore, treasurer.

LEXINGTON
The Rev. John Mills Wilson, pastor of the First Parish Unitarian church, is to address the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance next Thursday afternoon, Feb. 5.

The annual assembly of the junior class of the Lexington high school takes place Friday evening, Feb. 6, in the high school hall.

Miss Cora Richardson will lead the monthly missionary meeting of the Junior Christian Endeavor Society this afternoon at the Hancock Congregational church.

Under the direction of the Follen Guild of East Lexington, a social assembly is to be held this evening in Village hall, East Lexington.

CHELSEA
"Resolved, That the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors Should be Prohibited in Massachusetts" is the subject of the debate at the high school this afternoon, with Moses Kaplan and Paul Slater taking the affirmative and Moses Levenson and Moses Smith the negative.

A meeting of the reunion committee of class 1912, Shurtleff school, will be held this evening, and the date of the next reunion decided upon.

A free public lecture will be given at the Young Men's Hebrew Association rooms this evening by Frank H. Pope, state auditor.

There will be a social meeting at the Review Club this evening, with talks on local topics by several speakers.

MALDEN
The retail trade department of the Malden Board of Trade will, at its next meeting, take up the question of having the stores of the city close on the same day of the week for the mid-week half holiday.

Reports made by Librarian Henry W. Fison of the public library show that 197,889 books were circulated during the past year, a gain of 14,970 over last year. There are approximately 64,000 books in the library.

BROOKLINE
George W. Field, chairman of the Massachusetts fish and game commission, will give a public address on the work of that organization with special reference to birds, at the public library tonight, under auspices of the Brookline Tree Counting Commission.

CAMBRIDGE
The Cambridge lodge of Elks is to hold its ladies' night on Feb. 16 at the home of the Boston lodge, B. P. O. E.

LAWRENCE HAS LARGER BALANCE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—In his second annual report of the water department submitted to Mayor M. A. Scanlon yesterday Alderman Paul Hannagan, director of the department on engineering, shows an unexpended balance on hand Jan. 1, 1914, of \$97,103.03, over \$40,000 more than the unexpended balance of 1912. The department was maintained entirely on the receipts which totaled for the year \$149,411.71 with the unexpended balance on hand Dec. 31, 1912, amounting to \$57,093.80, making a total of \$206,505.57. The expenditures for the year were \$109,342.54. Alderman Hannagan was elected for another term of two years in December.

ART CLUB VIEWS EXHIBIT TONIGHT

Members of the Boston Art Club and their guests tonight will view the eighth annual exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings which has been gathered from the studios of important artists outside of New England. The exhibition is considered a brilliant one and is representative of the best tendencies of the day.

The exhibition will be open to the public throughout February. Forty-eight painters are represented, each by a single work.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS JOIN

DANVERS, Mass.—A Parent-Teachers Association has been organized to cause greater cooperation between the parents and teachers.

It was organized under the auspices of the Danvers Mothers Club and the following officers have been elected: President, Mrs. J. Anderson Lord; secretary, Mrs. Gertrude E. Wilkins; treasurer, Mrs. Alonzo G. Kimball; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William H. Damon; directors, Mrs. Adela H. Abbott, Charles H. Ingalls and Henry C. Sanborn.

CHILD BUREAU ASKS MORE FUNDS
WASHINGTON—Representative Andrew J. Peters today appeared before the appropriations committee with Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau, to urge more liberal funds for the bureau. The original appropriation was \$29,000 a year.

NEW PASTOR ORDAINED
CONCORD, Mass.—The Rev. Theodore Jensen was ordained as pastor of the Scandinavian branch of the Trinitarian Congregational church here last night.

ORGANIZER OF CARMEN PRAISES L ARBITRATORS

Fred Fay Commends James J. Storrow and James H. Vahey for Efforts in Settling Differences Between Road and Men

CRITICIZES WORKERS

James J. Storrow, chairman of the arbitration board that settled the difficulties between the Boston Elevated and its employees, and James H. Vahey, representative of the carmen on that board, were praised for their work by Fred Fay, organizer of the carmen's union at a meeting in Ford hall last night.

Matthew J. Higgins, president of the union, had a great deal of difficulty in preserving order near the close, when some of the 250 or more members who crowded the floor and balconies interrupted both Mr. Vahey and Mr. Fay, charging disloyalty to the employees.

Equal suffrage was approved by the union, and the legislative agent was authorized to do all he could for legislation favoring such action. This vote was taken at the beginning of the meeting on presentation of a resolution by three women ticket sellers.

The disturbances came later. Two policemen and a number of monitors were necessary, and President Higgins broke his gavel trying to bring silence out of the uproar.

Mr. Vahey, who secured the first opportunity to speak, was cheered, but portions of his talk were hissed. He said that the men would be content with the award when the terms had been published and distributed so that they could see what advantages they had obtained.

Mr. Fay had difficulty in making himself heard when he commenced to speak. He gave credit to Mr. Storrow for placing the consideration of women and men above money, to Dist. Atty. J. C. Pelletier for his action against the Elevated superintendents who he claimed perjured themselves and to Attorney Vahey for his services in securing the award.

Mr. Fay told the men that the award was an excellent one and that whether they did or did not like it they would have to comply with its provisions. He declared that he and his family had borne much for the sake of the carmen.

Officials of the union said after the meeting that those men who voiced displeasure over the award misunderstood the details and would be content when they were acquainted with the entire decision. A meeting was also held at 1:30 p. m. with nearly similar evidences of disapproval.

BOARD EXPLAINS CANAL CONTRACT

NEW YORK—Five members of the state canal-board testified Thursday before the grand jury and each of them denied, it is understood, that any influence was brought to bear upon them not to accept James C. Stewart's bid on canal work. They assert that his first bid was rejected because it was about \$405,000 in excess of the estimate placed by the state engineer, and his second bid accepted because the engineer's estimate had meantime been raised.

OSBORNE TESTIMONY DECLINED
ALBANY, N. Y.—Commissioner James W. Osborne, who is conducting highway contract hearings for Governor Glynn, has been notified of refusal by Harold D. Alexander, district attorney of Albany county, to present to the grand jury the testimony taken before Mr. Osborne.

BUYERS TESTIFY IN SUGAR DEFENSE

NEW YORK—More testimony was presented Thursday by the American Sugar Refining Company to show that it is not in a position to restrict competition in the sugar industry. Eight wholesale grocers testified in the Sherman law suit that their sugar purchases from the American company last year ran from 42 to 46 per cent. From competing refineries, the witnesses said, they bought the rest of their sugar.

PYTHIAN OFFICERS INSTALLED
MAYNARD, Mass.—At Masonic hall last night, the annual installation ceremonies were conducted by Progressive lodge, Knights of Pythias, when officers were inducted into office. Henry Hutchings is the chancellor commander.

PASTOR TAKES SOUTHERN CALL
LEICESTER, Mass.—The Rev. J. Brainerd Thrall, pastor of the John Nelson Memorial church, has accepted the call of the First Congregational church of Asheville, N. C.

TO HONOR MR. ST. JOHN
John P. St. John, Probation candidate for President in 1884, will be given a reception and dinner at the Park Street church Feb. 19 by the state committee of the Prohibition party.

IMPORTERS SUE FOR \$1,220,849
NEW YORK—The government brought suit here Thursday against Theodore Haviland & Co., importers of china, to recover \$1,220,849 alleged to be due on imports undervalued.

JOHN R. GRAHAM GIVEN A CUP AT BOSTON DINNER

John R. Graham, formerly of Quincy and now president of the Bangor, Me., electric railway, was given a loving cup last night by the men who were associated with him on the rapid transit committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1893, and others who were his guests in Augusta, Maine, last summer. Salem D. Charles made the presentation at a dinner in Young's hotel in Mr. Graham's honor.

Among the speakers were former Senator Charles H. Baker of Lynn, Frank P. Bennett of Saugus, Sheriff John Quinn, Col. Charles F. Woodward of Wakefield, Robert L. O'Brien, Penal Commissioner Frederick G. Gore, former Representative Daniel J. Kiley, Frank P. Bennett, Jr., of Saugus, former Surveyor of the Port Jeremiah J. McCarthy, E. C. Foster of Manchester, N. H.; former State Treasurer Edward P. Shaw, Everett W. Burdett of Boston, R. F. Claffin of Quincy, City Messenger Edward J. Leary of Boston, former Representative Frederick W. Bliss of Boston, R. G. Goff, former Senator George N. Garfield of Brockton, Edward A. McLaughlin, former clerk of the House; former Representative Charles F. Varnum of Lowell, P. F. Sullivan, Col. Thomas F. Taff of Charlestown, and former Representative John B. Newhall of Lynn.

NEW HAVEN BOARD DECIDES TO WAIT

NEW YORK—At its meeting on Thursday the committee of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company decided not to fill at this time the four vacancies in the directorate.

Special counsel of the company, including Moorfield Storey and Walker D. Hines, now at work on the segregation of the New Haven's subsidiaries, are taking up the questions relating to the Boston & Maine road first. They are expected to confer with Attorney-General McReynolds at Washington soon, and Chairman Howard Elliott will participate.

MEDIATION TRIED IN LYNN STRIKE

LYNN, Mass.—H. W. Sawyer, secretary of the industrial bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, is to try today to get together committees representing the employers and employees of four shoe factories where strikes are in progress with the view to bringing about a settlement. The shops are the Williams & Clark, Glover, Getchel and Donovan. About 900 employees are out owing to a controversy between the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and the Shoe Workers of America.

SALEM HIGH HAS OWN ORCHESTRA

SALEM, Mass.—An orchestra of 21 pieces has been formed at the Salem high school under the direction of Arthur Fielden Luscomb. The instrumentation is made up of six first violins, seven second violins, three cellos, two cornets, a trombone, trap drum and piano. It is planned to give a series of concerts.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings Boston Terminal Company, has a force of carpenters making extensive improvements on yard offices used by Boston & Albany road in South station passenger yard.

The construction department of the New England Telephone Company is building a new 40-line light effect motor generator telephone switch board, for the Boston & Maine road's electro pneumatic tower "A."

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road, will furnish special service tonight, for a large party of Dana hall students, en route from Wellesley to Boston and return on trains arriving and leaving South station at 7:45 and 11:25 p. m.

Luther H. Hutchings of electro pneumatic tower No. 1 at South station, accompanied by Mrs. Hutchings, is spending his vacation at Bourne on the cape.

Commencing tonight, the Boston & Albany road will operate mail cars on its fast train No. 35 from South station mail yard, at 7:30 p. m., direct to the Burlington road's transfer station, Chicago.

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer Boston Terminal Company, entertained a party of Tufts College students yesterday with a trip over South station, power house, ice plant and pneumatic towers.

The Central Vermont road will deliver to the Boston & Maine at White River Junction tonight special Pullman sleeping cars, occupied by the Canadian hockey team and followers, en route from Montreal to Boston.

James Louche, general yard master New Haven road, South Boston, is preparing a switching list for trains arriving and departing from South station, which will be handled at South Boston on the new time card.

RAILROADS PLAN NEW SCHEDULES FOR MANY TRAINS

Patrons of Boston & Maine Enter Protests Against the Annulment of Several Runs

While the announcement is made that a readjustment of some of the trains on the Boston & Albany railroad will go into effect on Feb. 1 as a result of the termination of the joint agreement between the New York Central and the New Haven roads, protests are being entered against the reduction of service on the Boston & Maine.

Requests from persons residing on the Highland circuit of the Boston & Albany for a change in the time of certain of the night trains have been granted by the railroad, and beginning Feb. 1 the train which formerly left Boston at 8:30 p. m. for the Highland circuit will leave at 8:50 p. m., and the train which formerly left Boston at 10 p. m. on the Highland circuit will leave at 10:15 p. m.

County Commissioner Levi S. Gould of Melrose protests for the marketmen of Melrose, Wakefield, Reading and towns beyond because the Boston & Maine has withdrawn the early morning train.

Mr. Gould has written a letter to the public service commission stating the case for the marketmen, and asking the commission to compel the railroad to put the early marketmen's train back in operation.

ALL ARBITRATION TREATIES VOTED TO BE REPORTED

WASHINGTON—By a vote of 11 to 2 Senators O'Gorman and Smith of Michigan voting no, the Senate foreign relations committee decided this afternoon to report favorably all of the arbitration treaties now pending before it.

The objection of Senator O'Gorman was said to be based on his opposition to eliminating the toll exemption of coastwise ships through the Panama canal. Such action would be necessary, it was explained, in order to make possible the treaty with England. Senator Smith wanted separate action on each treaty.

LIMIT IN BANKERS IS NEW YORK PLAN

NEW YORK—The bill to be introduced in the New York Legislature for the regulation of private banking will draw a line of demarcation between bankers handling the money of "responsible depositors" and those carrying general accounts, according to a statement by Senator Henry W. Pollock of the Senate committee, which has been conducting a hearing here on private banking.

Senator Pollock said that he was not inclined to restrict the actions of reputable big business houses which were nominally private bankers.

AUTOMOBILE BILLS TO BE DISCUSSED

Legislative committees of the various automobile organizations of Boston will hold a joint meeting this evening, in the rooms of the Bay State Automobile Club, Hotel Lenox, at 7:30. A joint committee will probably be formed to discuss the bills now before the Legislature.

HEARINGS ON PURE FOOD DUE FEB. 10

The postponed hearing on the 12 pure food bills before the public health committee of the Legislature has been set for Feb. 10. At the request of persons interested the hearing which had been set for last Tuesday was postponed because the printed bills had not come from the state printer.

WOMAN IS SELECTED
SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco's board of education recently elected Mrs. M. R. Norris secretary, thus formally giving her the place she has been holding since the retirement of M. G. Dodge a year ago.

BY C. F. LIBBE & CO.
Book and Art Auctioneers
597 Washington St.

On Wednesday and Thursday
February 4th and 5th
EACH DAY AT 2 P. M.

Antique Furniture,
Solid Silver,
Staffordshire Figures,
Pewter, Sheffield
Plate, Andirons
and Fenders

—ALSO—
Hepplewhite, Chippendale
and Sheraton Sofas, Chairs,
Old Oak Cupboards, Chests,
Desks, Chairs, Boxes, Etc.
Now on Exhibition with Catalogue

Thomas Curley Carried Road's Letters

Public Service Board Learns
From Political Club Leader
How He Served the New
Haven—Vouchers Are Shown

WITNESSES ARE CALLED

Testimony of Thomas Curley, a member of the Tammany Club, but now the Pro Bono Publico Club, before the public service commission today in the investigation of the other expenses of the New Haven road created interest among the members of the commission because of the witness' inability to recall the character of his services at first but a subsequent admission that they included the carrying of papers mainly in sealed envelopes to the members of boards of trade in Massachusetts cities.

Vouchers were submitted showing that Mr. Curley was paid approximately \$1500 by the New Haven as follows: In 1913, Jan. 15, \$225; Jan. 30, \$400; February, \$300, March \$300, and May, \$300. These were for publicity and legal affairs.

Howard L. Ralph, manager of the American Press Association, was the first witness examined by James F. Curtis, counsel with Arthur D. Hill, followed by Frank Nevin, employed in the reference department of the Boston Journal.

Mr. Ralph testified that he received from Edward Riggs, press agent of the New Haven, stories for the manufacture of stereotyped plates and their subsequent circulation among the country newspapers. These articles were entitled "Mellen in New England"; "Keeping the Table Supplied"; "Water Power in New England"; and "President Elliott Makes Strong Appeal." On the first of these he testified that the association received \$472.50 for the shipment of 315 newspapers.

Mr. Nevin presented a list of the dates of issue, and the number of articles unfavorable to Mr. Brandeis and those favorable to Mr. Mellen in the Boston News Bureau. This list was at first objected to by Mr. Coolidge, but he was ruled against by the commission.

Mr. Nevin then read dates of the appearances of advertisements in every Boston newspaper to which Mr. Coolidge again objected.

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission said that if the counsel could show that an advertisement was withheld from the Journal as a penalty for unfavorable views then such testimony was proper.

DRILL RELEASES VAULT CAPTIVE

PHILADELPHIA—William Taylor, an employee of the United States mint here, who was locked in one of the immense gold vaults unexpectedly was rescued Thursday night by a dozen mechanics who succeeded in drilling a hole through the steel door after several hours' work and passing through a slip of paper describing the combination to the prisoner.

STORE NEWS

The Jordan Marsh Company is in receipt of a cable message from George M. Evert, who is in Europe, that he has accepted a position with the May Company of Cleveland. Mr. Evert has bought millinery for the former store for a number of years, and made semi-annual trips abroad. He sailed on his last trip in December.

Mrs. Sophie Wyzanski, who was assistant buyer of ready-to-wear garments for the Henry Siegel Company, and resigned two years ago to go with the R. H. White Company, has returned to the Siegel store as buyer. She succeeds Neville T. Wilson, who recently resigned to return to the Gilchrist Company.

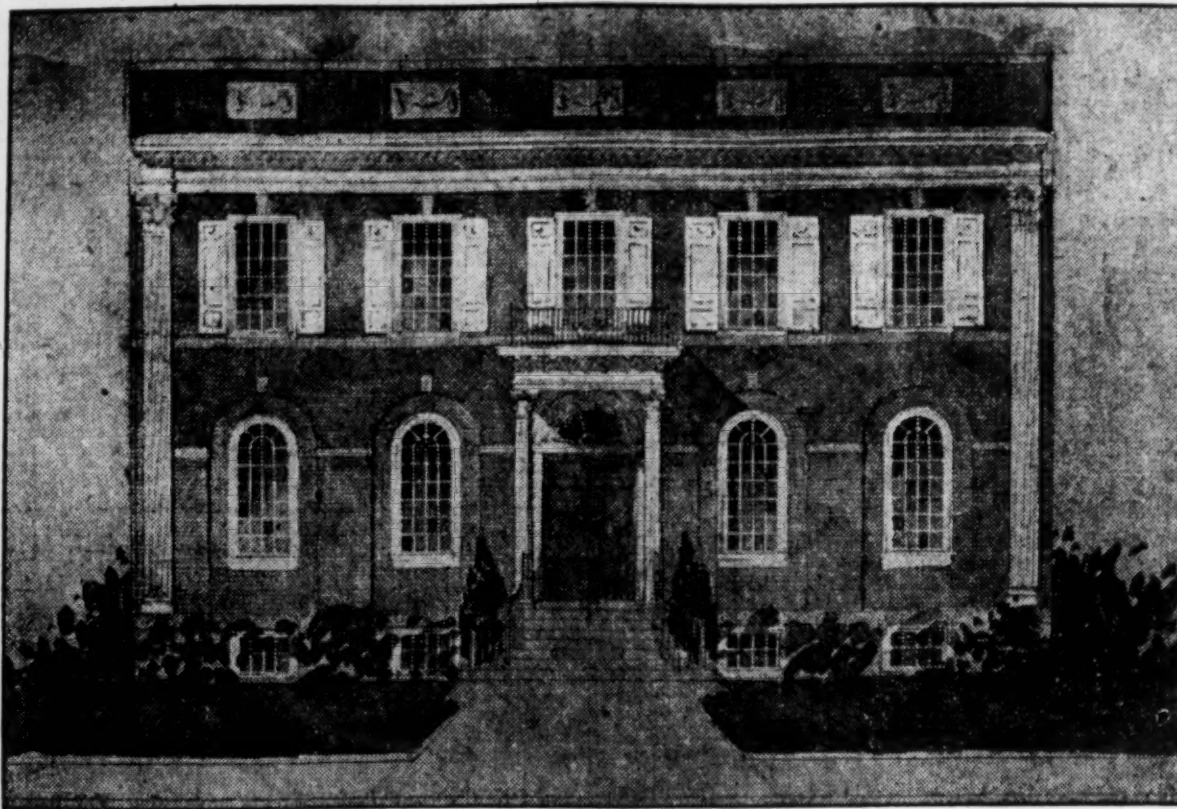
Miss May Spain of the Shepard Northwell Company was the recipient of a handsome ring presented by the girls of her department. Miss Spain is in charge of the retail charge office of the store, and the gift was in appreciation of the many pleasant outings, parties and other good times which she has planned for the members of the department.

Miss E. L. Hahn, director of efficiency for the Magrane Houston Company, has finished her work with that store for the season, having completed the course which was arranged for the employees.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include A. G. Tarry of the R. H. White Company, Miss Flora Kalesky, H. Levy and V. P. Ring of the William Filene's Sons Company and Miss B. Gardner of Conrad & Co.

Members of the Employees Benefit Association of the Continental Clothing House held the tenth annual banquet last evening at the Thorndike. Among the speakers were Ernest F. Lovejoy, vice-president and general manager of the store; John W. Cousins, treasurer of the association; Andrew J. Sullivan and E. D. Bradley. Charles R. Talbot was toastmaster. The banquet was given as a reception to Charles H. Olmsted, Mr. Talbot and Mr. Lovejoy. Committee in charge included William A. Carey, Clarence E. Anderson, Edward F. P. Burns, David C. Otis and Thomas N. Shufelt. There was a program that included solos by Charles Sharp, Thomas N. Shufelt, Joseph Donovan, Edward E. P. Burns and Torrie Barrille; monologues by "Larry" McCabe and Fred McDonald, a vaudeville sketch by Harry McGowan, and piano numbers by John Mahon.

ANOTHER NEW BUILDING FOR THE FENWAY



(Allen W. Jackson, Architect)

How the Leland Powers school will appear

WORLD UTILITY SERVICE PLAN OF J. L. COWLES

Postal, Cable, Transport and
Currency International System
Organizations Aimed at by
Former Progress League Head

ROAD BUYING OPPOSED

Plans to form an organization for the establishment of a world's postal service, international postal cables, transports and currency were announced today by J. L. Cowles, the organizer of the Postal Progress League, who resigned from that society at its twelfth annual meeting yesterday after he appealed in vain for the league not to take action in the question of the government ownership of railroads. The league, by six to three, voted to favor the subcommittee's report against government ownership.

Mr. Cowles claims that his new organization, for which a donation of \$25 has already been made by Frederick C. Howe of New York, a writer on municipal government, will bring down the cost of necessities and will result in universal peace. His scheme is in line with the movement started by Dr. Stephan, once postmaster-general of Germany, and founder of the universal postal union in 1874.

Both E. H. Clement and Edwin D. Mead, members of the league, according to Mr. Cowles, condemn the action of the league.

At the annual meeting of the president of the league, Frederick C. Beach of New York, made no comment on Mr. Cowles' announcement, but Theodore G. Fillette, the vice-president, at once began to explain that the league was not in favor of government ownership nor was it to wage a campaign against it.

Secretary Cowles—The question between us is simply this: Do you or do you not favor government ownership?

Mr. Fillette—We do not favor government ownership, but we are not going to use any activity against it. The Postal Progress League has been confounded and confused all over the country with government ownership. That is the reason for the allusions to it in the report. We want to show in no uncertain way just where we stand on that question.

The vote was then taken. On the reading of the report of Treasurer Richard L. Gay, a question arose about the amounts received by Secretary Cowles for the work of the league. In explanation of some of the items, Mr. Fillette said that the Larkin Company of Buffalo had contributed \$100 a month, the National Cloak & Suit Company \$50 a month and the Retail Dry Goods Association \$25 a month.

In the election of officers, Secretary Cowles refusing to take part, the following were chosen: President, Frederick C. Beach, editor of the Scientific American; secretary and treasurer, Richard L. Gay, Boston; vice-presidents, Edwin D. Mead, Boston; Henry D. Sharpe, Providence; Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven; Theodore Glover Washington; Edward Warwick, Pacific Grove, Cal.; Prof. W. A. Henry, Wisconsin University; P. V. Collins, Minneapolis; Frank R. Frappie, Boston; and L. F. Palmer, New London; executive committee, Frederick C. Beach, chairman, New York; Charles H. Ingersoll, New York; Herbert Myrick, Springfield; Edward H. Clement, Boston; Arthur C. Walworth and Richard L. Gay, Boston; J. H. Hale and Theodore Glover Fillette, New York.

NEW SHOPS TO BE BUILT SOON

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Construction work on the new shops of the Pacific Electric, which are to be located on the site provided by the city on the south side, will begin in the near future, says the Index.

Leland Powers School of the Spoken Word, 177 Huntington avenue, will celebrate the tenth year of its existence by occupying a new building on Sept. 1, 1914, which is to be erected at the Tremont entrance of Fenway Park, between the Girls' Latin school and Mrs. John L. Gardner's home, "Fenway Court." The architect is Allen Jackson.

The plans show a two-story building in pure colonial style, with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 75 feet. It will be built of Harvard brick and limestone,

and will be set 20 feet back from the pavement.

The first floor will be given up to a reception hall, offices and an auditorium, built on lines similar to those of the Little Theater in New York. The second floor will contain six large class rooms.

The school began its existence in 1904 in Symphony Chambers building. There were 10 students registered at the opening of the school. The numbers grew until in 1907 it was necessary to move to larger quarters in the New Century building, 177 Huntington avenue. From there it will move into its own building on Sept. 1 of this year.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"The Passing of the Third Floor Back," a symbolic fancy by Jerome K. Jerome, was presented by Forbes-Robertson at the Shubert theater last evening, followed by "The Sacrament of Judas," a play in one act by Louis Tiercelin, English version by Louis N. Parker.

The cast for the Jerome play was: Joey Wright, H. Athol Ford; Christopher Penny, Alex. Scott-Gatty; Major Tompkins, Ian Robertson; Mrs. Tompkins, Nannie Griffin; Vivian, Mary Sumner; Jake Samuels, Frank Lacy; Harry Larkum, Alexander Cassy; Miss Kite, Maud Buchanan; Mrs. Percival de Hooley, Maude Henderson; Stasia, Gertrude Elliott; Mrs. Sharpe, Augusta Haviland; The Third Floor Back, J. Forbes-Robertson.

J. M. Barrie once said: "If you would cease to dislike a man try to get nearer his heart." That injunction explains in substance Jerome's morality play. Love, tenderness, kindly feelings, self-respect and sweet thoughts, these are the virtues this drama aims to exemplify. It is the story of a man whose love for his fellow man is communicated through example and transforms a rasping, selfish, disagreeable crowd of lodgers into a lovable group of people.

The play opens with a prologue in which each character is developed individually, the fading bookmaker, the striving artist, the narrow, moneyed Jew, the rogue, the cad, the bully, the snob, each is portrayed as a clear-cut type. Among them comes a gentleman, serious of aspect and striking in manner, whose powerful glance alone commands respect.

At the conclusion of the prologue the play begins and here the visitor moves among the lodgers, becomes individually acquainted with them, shows them how he is related to each one through the universal bond of brotherhood, and impresses them deeply. Not one of them fails to respond to his strange teaching. The epilogue shows each character changed as a result of the wanderer's efforts. Instead of snatching up a seat as soon as its occupant rises from it, the lodgers are possessed of a tendency to help one another to the utmost. Respect is now given to women, girls discard their paint and powder, jewelry is thrown aside, every one is ready to serve his neighbor. Cowardice is no longer among them, for they have given heed to his words: "The fear that keeps men little is the fear of being great."

The play ends with a scene between the wanderer and the servant. He is about to take his leave. Every one had offered to do him some kindness for the change he had effected. The servant asks him what he can do. Modestly he says: "When I leave this house close the door softly behind me so that there will be no disturbance." And in the hush of night he disappears.

The stage is empty and dark. At its far end the door is open. Suddenly there streams down from a window without and above rays of sunlight that seem to represent the figure of the departed visitor in the darkness. This light symbolizes the lesson he had taught.

Forbes-Robertson, as the wanderer, gave an impelling interpretation to a character that might in other hands have

been platitudinous. The power he exerted in his subdued way was remarkable yet never affected. His voice was clear, strong and forcible, and each word he uttered conveyed its full meaning. In inculcating his teachings he did not sermonize, but brought out in an effective manner the bright side of life. The honors are shared by Gertrude Elliott, whose exposition was exquisite. The servant is an important character in Jerome's work. All the other roles were well acted. "The Sacrament of Judas" concerns Jean Guillou, a peasant in St. Michel-en-Grave, Brittany, in the month of January, 1793, who shelters the Count of Kevern, and in return has his household disgraced. Jacques Bernez is a rival of the count for the hand of Jean Guillou's daughter Jelfik.

The play is a neatly written drama which rises through tense climaxes to a powerful scene in which a clergyman is called upon to serve the man who has brought unhappiness upon the woman the clergyman loves.

Forbes-Robertson characterized his role with ascetic and emotional power, as well as with his characteristic tenderness in the quiet scenes with the girl. The whole had a strongly emotional quality. He attained to a noble place in the scene of helping the girl escape with her lover, and was tragically pathetic in the final scene when the soldiers stand him against the wall, a target for their rifles. Miss Elliott played the girl with strength and sincerity, and Mr. Scott-Gatty was appropriately aristocratic as the count.

The minor roles filled in the picture well. On account of the heavy demand for seats at the Shubert theater during Forbes-Robertson's engagement the engagement has been extended one week. The repertoire for the third and positively last week is as follows: Monday night, Feb. 9, "Caesar and Cleopatra"; Tuesday, "Othello"; Wednesday matinee, "Hamlet"; Wednesday night, "Mice and Men"; Thursday night, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back"; Friday, "Hamlet"; Saturday matinee, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" (only), and Saturday night, a mixed bill—first act of "Passing of the Third Floor Back"; fourth act of "Mice and Men"; third act of "The Light That Failed" (second scene), and entire fifth act of "Hamlet." Mail orders will now be received and the box office sale will be open Tuesday morning next.

SAMUEL B. CAPEN PASSES AWAY

Word was received in Boston today from Shanghai, China, that Samuel B. Capen, president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, had passed away there. Mr. Capen was president of the Wellesley College Board of Trustees and of the Massachusetts Peace Society.

BURNS ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

QUINCY, Mass.—Clan McGregor, O. S. C. and the Loyal Ladies observed the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of Robert Burns in Music hall last night. About 500 were present. John P. MacKay, chairman of the school committee, gave an address upon Burns.

GO-TO-CHURCH MOTTO VARIED

NEDHAM, Mass.—The committee of citizens which has been formed to promote the "Go to Church" Sunday, Feb. 8, project has decided to issue posters and circulars asking all citizens to go to church "beginning, Sunday, Feb. 8."

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

WORLD'S BEST
A mother—need the world be told?
Has wondrous vocal powers,
For often she is seen to hold
Her audience for hours;
Yes, hold it with a cadence warmed
With feeling fond and deep,
Until her lullaby has charmed
Her happy babe to sleep.

HIGH FINANCE
It might not quite make both ends meet
Could a street car line, perhaps,
Give every passenger a seat;
The ones who make a profit, neat,
Are they who cling to straps.

After the Panama canal is finished,
one is sailing from one ocean to the
other can take either horn of the dilemma,
but it is not likely that many will
prefer to take the Cape Horn.

CONTRADICTORY
Some things don't sound, at any rate,
At all the way they look,
For on the map is many a strait
Possessing many a crook.

SET RIGHT
"Brother Johnson, dat holiday dinner
we had at your house sutlanly was
sumptuous."
"Glad you liked it, Brother Martin.
But if you will pardon me for correct-
ing your grammar, I think what you
meant to say was dat the dinner was
presumptuous."

ANDREW CARNEGIE SAYS MR. WILSON WILL BRING PEACE

At New York Society Meeting
Faith in President Is Shown—
Organization Elects Officials

NEW YORK—At the meeting of the New York Peace Society on Thursday afternoon, Andrew Carnegie, said that he believed that President Wilson, before leaving office, will bring about what amounts practically to universal peace by the preparation of a treaty which other nations will ratify.

There were several other speakers, including the Rev. Father Clune of Syracuse and Arthur D. Call, executive director of the American Peace Society, and all spoke in a hopeful manner.

Prior to the addresses there was a short business meeting at which Mr. Carnegie was reelected president; Samuel T. Dutton, secretary; the Central Trust Company of New York, treasurer, and Frederick William Greenfield and Alfred J. Boulton, auditors. New vice-presidents elected were Robert W. De Forest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Cardinal Farley, Robert U. Johnson, Adolph Leisohn, George McAneny, Marcus M. Marks, William Church Osborn, and Francis Lynde Stetson, George Gordon Battle, Simon Brentano, Franklin W. Hooper, E. H. Outerbridge, C. A. Pugsley, W. G. Rice, Herman Ridder, and Frank E. Williams were the new members of the advisory council selected.

In its annual report the society came out strongly in favor of submitting the question of Panama canal tolls to arbitration. The report deplored any evidences of anti-Japanese feeling.

FEE ASSESSMENT FOR SALARY RAISE IS UNDER INQUIRY

John A. Sullivan, chairman of the finance commission, said this morning that the commission had begun an investigation of the attempt which it is said is being made to collect \$32,000 attorney's fees from the ranking officers of the police and fire departments for services in securing from the mayor an increase in salary which was granted a short time ago. Mr. Sullivan declined to be interviewed on the steps already taken or on what course the commission would pursue.

Mayor Fitzgerald admitted that paid solicitors had come before him to plead the cases of the firemen, and also the police, in their endeavors to secure an increase in salary, and that while some of these were followed by the desired effect, he and the heads of the departments were only carrying out old plans.

The mayor said that when Daniel W. McIsaac, assistant district attorney, appeared for the sanitary division of the public works department and Lieutenant Governor Barry for the employees of the engineering department, he took a decided stand against being approached through attorneys in behalf of city employees.

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MUSIC IN BOSTON

SCHOENBERG QUARTET PLAYED

In Jordan hall Thursday evening, the Flonzaley quartet of stringed-instrument players, Messrs. Betti, Ara, Pochon and D'Archeambau, gave the first public performance in Boston of the Schoenberg quartet in D minor, op. 7, which they presented privately on Wednesday afternoon at Fenway Court before the subscribers to the Flonzaley series of concerts. A good-sized audience heard the work and enthusiastically applauded the artists. On the program with the new piece were the Mozart adagio and fugue in C minor and the Beethoven quartet in G major, op. 18, No. 2.

The Schoenberg work was marked on the program as in one movement, the purpose of the program editor being, probably, to indicate that it is played without any stops. A more accurate hint would have been a note indicating that the composition contains but one movement in the usual meaning of the idea, a beautiful slow movement, at about the three-quarter point of the journey. Outside of this division of the piece there is writing of an individual kind, with occasional passages of brilliant tone painting. These messages of picture quality are more numerous in the section following the slow movement than in the sections preceding it. Indeed from the standpoint of original instrumental combination the most interesting exploits of all are toward the close. But everything before and after the slow movement is, broadly speaking, mere style and propaganda. It is a new school advocating its cause in fluent, at times highly-colored, but not continuously persuasive rhetoric. The composer's whole point is found in his slow movement, which is not only an original chapter in quartet thinking but a self-commanded and genuinely expressive one.

It is more profitable to study the hitherto unfamiliar composer in the light of his positive success than in that of his partial accomplishment. What Schoenberg has incontrovertibly stated in the score of his D minor quartet is the thing of this work is not by any means the latest product of the European-music fashion makers. But it is the latest to be brought to the port of Boston. Something may be

imported another season to make its originality out of date. The value of that originality needs to be fixed before other importations put it in the back-ground.

The significant achievement of Schoenberg in the slow movement of this piece is his setting the viola free as the melodic voice of the string group. In doing this he has only returned to the original idea of composition, that the baritone range is the normal one. The idea that the violin is the chief member of the string family of instruments and the idea in general that the soprano range is the normal one of melody is a prejudice of the late eighteenth and of the nineteenth centuries. Associated with it has been the idea that the violoncello should determine the character of the harmony.

In Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Brahms this scheme is taken for granted as the very foundation of musical thinking. Schoenberg in the slow movement of his D minor quartet has utterly departed from it. He has given the prominent part in the statement not to Mr. Betti, the first violinist of the Flonzaley quartet, but to Mr. Ara, the viola player. He has taken away altogether from Mr. D'Archeambau, the violoncellist, his ordinary function of giving the fourfold tone combination its characteristic color. Thus the composer has opened out the string quartet, altering the relative rank of high, middle and low voices, making the neglected member of the viol household the one of chief importance.

Viewed as a document of the first decade of the twentieth century, the D minor slow movement reveals a submerged voice finding clear utterance. It puts into subordinate positions the violin, which for a century and a half has aristocratically ruled the musical domain, and the violoncello which has juridically sustained the violin's pretensions. It discards the harmonic theory on which the outer voices of the combination have relied for their dominance. The composition is a realignment of the means of melodic expression, and is a return to early ideas as much as an advance to new ones. Long ago the string quartet might have taken the turn Schoenberg has given it if players, and with them composers, had not been surprised out of a consideration of true musical values by the brilliance and polish of the violin's tone and by the grace of its utterances.

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Admission of All Nationalities on Parity Is Urged

Gulick Plan, However, Would Admit Annually Only Such a Number as Could Be Assimilated Into U. S. Citizenship

EDUCATION SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Revision of our immigration laws to permit not only entry but also naturalization to all nationalities, including Asiatics, on a parity, is the solution of diplomatic difficulties with Japan arising out of the California anti-alien land laws, in the opinion of an American who has spent 26 years in Japan. He is Prof. Sydney L. Gulick, M. A., D. D., professor in Doshisha University (Christian), Japan, and lecturer at the Imperial University in Kyoto. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and was formerly an Oxford student. He is in Washington on his furlough and is taking the opportunity to present his views to the committees of Congress on immigration. While in this country Professor Gulick is lecturing under auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which includes 30 Protestant denominations.

"Japan prizes the friendship of the United States more highly than that of any other world power," said Professor Gulick. "She would go to almost any lengths to preserve that friendship, but she has a sense of national honor that will not permit her to overlook a discrimination against her people by the United States. Asiatic exclusion in this country would bring about a real economic yellow peril in 20 to 30 years, but proper immigration laws will cement a lasting friendship between the two nations."

"It is absurd to think that the Japanese government is sending arms to the Huerta government in Mexico. They would not think of jeopardizing friendly relations with the United States and entering into a tottering regime such as that in Mexico appears to be. The manifestations of warm friendliness between General Huerta and the officers of the Japanese cruiser that recently arrived off the coast of Mexico, were all on Huerta's part, the unusual hospitality being quite to the discomfort of the Japanese officers."

The professor minimizes the significance of Baron Makino's recent utterances regarding the unanswered Japanese note to the United States. There is no importance to be attached to the fact that these speeches were made at this time, he says. This is the regular time to report on pending matters, he says, and the statement of Baron Makino came as part of this routine. There is no such anti-American feeling among the Japanese as has been pictured here, he declares. There are two political parties in Japan and the sensational reports reflect the efforts of the minority party to embarrass the administration and belittle its negotiations.

Professor Gulick proposes to settle the whole question permanently by making people of all nationalities eligible for citizenship in the United States and admitting only that proportion of each that can be readily assimilated. He would admit annually a number of each nation equal to, say, 5 per cent of those already naturalized, with their American children. This would place all nations on a parity and automatically take care of the Asiatic problem, he believes. This would admit 405,000 Germans, he said, though only 27,700 Germans came in 1912. As against 82,979 British in 1912 it would admit 303,500. Russian immigrants would be reduced from 102,395 to a possible 94,000, while Italian immigrants would be reduced from 157,134 to 54,000. This rate would admit only 220 Japanese and 738 Chinese a year at first.

The Japanese and Chinese can be assimilated in this country just as well as any races, he says, if they are given citizenship. It has been shown, he says, that these people, after adopting as they eventually do the American standards of living, become excellent neighbors, and there is no danger in permitting them to become citizens.

"The economic yellow peril is to be averted only by raising the standard of living of Asiatics by raising their ideals," said Professor Gulick. "The white nations can and must do this, for the Japanese and Chinese are awakening to the fact that the white races have appropriated most of the area of the earth and have told the Mongolians, who need room for their great population, that they cannot come into it. With the cheap labor of the Orient, these nations will not be industrially supreme in the not distant future unless the more advanced nations assume the task of raising the Asiatic standards of living."

"This can be accomplished by two principal means: Educational institutions and missions; a limited admission to citizenship of Asiatic laborers. The latter method will slowly diffuse throughout China and Japan the standards of living to which the Japanese and Chinese emigrants become accustomed and take back to their native lands. Japanese cost of living has doubled in 10 years simply because their standards of living have raised with their adoption of modern civilization. This is an indication of what can be done to place these peoples on the same footing, economically, as laborers of other lands. But unless we raise Asia to our level she will eventually pull us down to hers."

California is in the right in her anti-alien land legislation, Professor Gulick believes, the remedy being in national legislation. Free Asiatic immigration is

intolerable, he says, for millions would quickly swamp us in a sparsely settled state and bring economic ruin to white laborers in all cities. Unassimilated, they would plant Asiatic civilization here, he says, and render American democracy impossible. But Japan does not demand free immigration to America; all she wants is equality of treatment with other nations.

Five provisions are proposed by Professor Gulick to meet the immigration problem.

1. Admit annually only the number that can be assimilated. The valid principle for such a law, he says, is that we can assimilate from any land in proportion to the number already assimilated from that land.

2. A registration bureau for aliens, where they shall be required to report annually and pay a stipulated fee.

3. An educational bureau for teaching

the language and customs of the country to aliens.

4. A bureau of naturalization to relieve the courts of this responsibility, and the establishment of a naturalization day, say July 4, on which all new citizens shall take the oath of allegiance with proper ceremony.

5. Modification of the laws to provide for naturalization upon personal eligibility, regardless of race.

Professor Gulick's basis for annual admission of aliens is similar to that embodied in a bill introduced last fall by Senator Dillingham, formerly chairman of the immigration commission, the chief difference being that the senator's bill provides for Asiatic exclusion. They operate the same way, however, to admit those peoples most wanted and restrict immigration from Asia and southeastern Europe where restriction is desired.



MISS WINIFRED COLLINS
Member of Chicago Market Board



JACOB A. FREUND
Member of Chicago Market Board

FIFTY ALIENS TO BE GUESTS AT CEREMONY

Salem Manufacturers Plan Unusual Celebration Upon Delivery of Naturalization Papers

SALEM, Mass.—Manufacturers in this vicinity are displaying interest in the patriotic meeting which is to be held in the high school hall next Monday night, at which 50 aliens who have been naturalized recently at the superior court, will receive their certificates of American citizenship. The affair has been arranged by the North American League for Immigrants and the committee on education of the Salem Board of Trade.

Heretofore it has been the custom for the court authorities to simply mail the certificates to naturalized citizens, after passing the tests. This patriotic meeting has been arranged and what is believed will prove an impressive program, calculated to inspire in the new citizens an idea of patriotism and what the true ideals of American citizenship stand for, has been arranged.

Edward B. George, clerk of courts, will present the certificates. Alden P. White, an associate justice, will deliver an address on American citizenship. W. W. Andrew, superintendent of schools, will deliver the address of welcome.

MR. GATES GIVES TO STATE SCHOOL

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—The will of Samuel Gates of Bridgewater leaves \$20,000 and a property adjoining Bridgewater normal school, of which he was a graduate, to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be used by the state in connection with the school, subject to the rights of his sister, Mrs. Mary E. Shaw. To the town of Ashby \$20,000 is left in trust for the public schools as a memorial to his father, Pearly Gates, and to his mother, Mary Burr Gates.

WELFARE CLUBS IN SCHOOLS URGED

That a simple reading room and perhaps a self-supporting pool table and games of all sorts, be opened in the basements of schoolhouses for the use of the young people in their neighborhoods, was recommended last evening by Justice Albert F. Hayden at the annual meeting of the Children's Welfare League of Roxbury. The gathering was in the Roxbury municipal court house. Carl C. Carstens, general agent of the M. S. P. C. C., spoke on the community's duty to the child and parents' responsibility.

MISSOURI VICTORY COMPLETE IN TWO-CENT FARE LAW CASE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Missouri's victory in the federal courts in the case against the two-cent fare law was complete today when federal Judge Smith McPherson entered the decree of the U. S. supreme court, dismissing the injunction suits against the state's two-cent fare laws.

The court also dismissed a temporary injunction enjoining Attorney-General Barker from proceeding with suits to collect \$24,000,000 overcharges collected by the railroads, while the two-cent fare law was in litigation.

WHOLESALE CITY MARKETS NOW TALK IN CHICAGO

Municipal Commission Concludes That Successful Operation of Retail Cooperative Stores Must Be Preceded by Terminal

REPORT TO BE MADE

CHICAGO—The Chicago municipal markets commission, after an investigation lasting for several months, has reached the conclusion that the establishment and successful operation of retail municipal markets or cooperative stores must be preceded by the establishment of municipal wholesale terminal markets with several branches.

This conclusion, which will direct the future investigations and reports of the commission, was made stronger by the admission of one of the large commission men of the city, speaking as a representative of South Water street. A large part of the produce and fruit that comes to Chicago is handled through South Water street, the business approximating \$250,000,000 a year. This dealer told the commission that the business conditions of South Water street are wasteful, uneconomic and unsatisfactory.

The commission was appointed by Mayor Carter Harrison "to make a comprehensive study and report on the subject of municipal markets and other agencies tending to bring the producer and the consumer into closer contact." The members are Alderman James H. Lawley, chairman; Alderman Jacob A. Freund, Alderman John Tolman (these three representing respectively the West, North and South divisions of the city); Mrs. C. Frank Leavitt, Miss Amelia Sears, Miss Gertrude V. Soule of the University of Chicago settlement, Fred A. Curtis of the City Club, J. J. Reynolds, Prof. Graham Taylor, and Miss Winifred Collins of Chicago Commons, and the secretary, Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian.

Hearings have been and will continue to be held at which consumers, producers, wholesale dealers, retailers, etc., are asked for information, which may throw some light upon the solution of the problem of distribution of food products in this city. The members of the commission are collecting individual data on the cost at retail and at wholesale of a number of different articles of food upon the same day in different sections of the city. This will be used to supplement the general data supplied by dealers, statisticians, etc.

Recently a questionnaire has been sent to many other cities, the replies to which are expected to be illuminating when the commission makes its first and preliminary report. This questionnaire follows:

"In considering the requirements in the way of municipal market facilities for the city of Chicago the following specifications for municipal markets, both wholesale terminal and retail market, are proposed. Municipal markets should meet the following requirements:

"A. Wholesale terminal markets should be built on the waterfront, if possible, into which all railroads can run their cars without breaking bulk. Receiving stations in the same should be equipped with railroad tracks on both sides to facilitate rapid receiving and clearances. In such receiving stations the inspection, checking and sorting of deliveries should take place.

"B. Such public wholesale terminal markets should have cooling and cold storage rooms into which the contents of refrigerated or cooled cars can be transferred without delay. Streets should be wide enough so that teams will not be delayed in taking away commodity. The feasibility of a municipal canning or preserving plant in connection with such municipal wholesale terminal markets should be considered. A section intended for the separation of produce into classes should be provided.

"C. Provision should be made for public auctioneering rooms where auctioneers licensed by the city shall be given the right to sell all goods which the shipper desires sold at auction, so that goods can be consigned directly to the market and sold without intermediate handling.

"D. Dealer stands and cellars should be provided for rental to dealers or the direct representatives of the producer, for the sale of the product at wholesale or retail. Every reasonable facility should be given to stall renters in buying, preserving and selling their produce.

"Municipal retail markets will embrace in a large measure the specification as outlined for public wholesale terminal markets. While it is assumed that retailing will also be permitted at the public wholesale terminal markets, a number of branch retail markets are considered. In the establishment of the latter, due heed should be given to future movements of the population of the city, so that these small public retail markets may be relocated as the flow of population demands. Its size, consequently, will depend on the number of buyers round about and should be different for each section and in each section of the city. It need only be large enough to offer a sufficient variety to the purchaser to tempt him to come there to buy.

"The possible location for such municipal wholesale terminal markets suggested to the members of the Chicago municipal markets commission are:

"(1) A central municipal wholesale terminal market lying within the territory bounded by Randolph street on the south; Kinzie street on the north; the Chicago river on the east, and Sheldon street or Ogden avenue on the west.

"(2) Belmont avenue, Elston avenue, and the Chicago river.

"(3) Sixty-third street and Calumet avenue."

These three locations would provide a central wholesale market near "the loop" district, one on the south side and another on the northwest to serve both the west and north sections of the city.

The commission asks opinions as to these locations or other locations, as well as the other questions asked are:

"Will you submit a statement or a



FREDERICK REX
Secretary

plan showing your views of municipal markets, both wholesale and retail, and all other agencies tending to bring the producer and the consumer into closer relation?

"What are your views regarding facilities for transferring water borne food traffic to railroads or teams?"

"What are your proposals as to how this should be effected at a minimum expense to the consumer, and where?"

"Is the transfer of food traffic handled by lake steamers to river lighters feasible?"

"What improvements, if any, can be made in the handling of food products shipped to, from, and within the city?"

"What method, tending to reduce the

DOMINION IS PRAISED FOR ITS NEW ELEVATOR

Completion of Terminal for Grain Storage at Port Arthur, Said to Be World's Largest, Made Occasion for Royal Approval

HOLDS 3,250,000 BUSHELS

OTTAWA, Ont.—The speech from the throne congratulates the government upon the completion of its new terminal elevator at Port Arthur. This elevator was constructed under authority of the Canada grain act of 1911-12.

The act itself is the answer of the legislature to the demands of the western farmers for government guarantee as to the grade of all grain sold, and for increased facilities for handling the ever increasing crops.

The elevator is the largest and best equipped plant in the world, having a capacity of 3,250,000 bushels. No inflammable material has been used in the building nor in the machinery installed. The entire plant is built of reinforced concrete.

The plant embodies an elevator or work house with a capacity of 750,000 bushels, a storage house containing 70 circular bins, each 24 feet in diameter and 90 feet high, with interspace bins to the number of 54, giving a total capacity of 2,500,000 bushels. There is also a cleaning house and a drying plant. Twenty cars can be discharged simultaneously at the rate of 40 cars per hour. The normal loading capacity into boats is 75,000 bushels per hour, but this can be increased for the first hour to 115,000 bushels.

Port Arthur now has elevator capacity for 15,350,000 bushels, while Ft. William, the sister city, has a capacity for over 20,000,000 bushels, or a total for the two cities of over 35,000,000 bushels.

In conjunction with the terminal elevator at Port Arthur, the government has begun work on a system of interior "public elevators" designed for use to prevent congestion in the early part of the season.

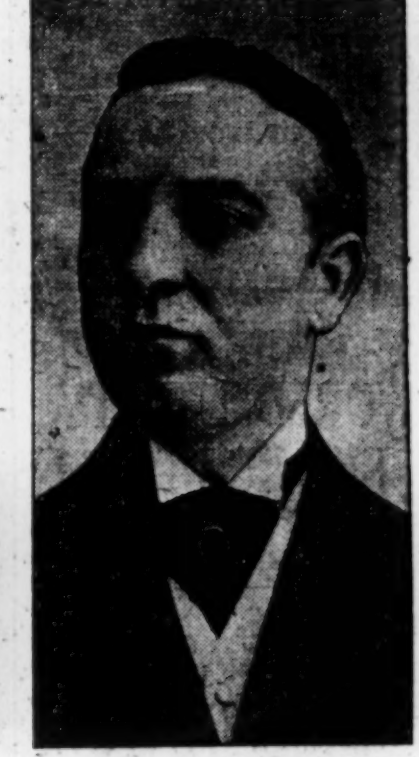
To handle the western grain there are situated at convenient points on the railways 2273 country elevators with an average capacity of slightly over 31,000 bushels, or a total capacity of 70,883,650 bushels.

cost of food distribution in the city can you propose?

"Can you give any exact information pertaining to the differences in prices the farmer receives for his produce and the prices the Chicago consumer pays?"

Secretary Rex has compiled a table showing the expenditures by cities of 30,000 or more population for municipal market facilities. Of the 193 cities of this size 14 reported expenditures of more than \$10,000 each in 1911; 50 spent between \$1000 and \$10,000; 45 expended less than \$1000 each. The remainder spent nothing. The 193 cities expended a total of \$495,676 on markets and public scales. Paris in 1910 spent \$349,450 on her public market.

The public retail market with the wholesale part as something of an incident, is an old institution in some cities. The Baltimore market was established before the incorporation of the city, in



JAMES H. LAWLEY

1804, and has been in operation since 1811. There are 11 retail, one wholesale produce and one wholesale fish markets in Baltimore. The New Orleans public markets, of which there are 33, were established when the city was settled. The public markets of San Antonio (of which there are 12) are 150 years old. The Faneuil Hall markets in Boston were established in 1742.

The Chicago commission will ask the advice of the Chicago plan commission as to whether the proposed municipal markets will interfere with the plan of Chicago. The preliminary report will be issued in a few weeks. The final report and recommendation is not expected to be ready for a number of months.

UNIVERSITY SENDS ITS GREETINGS TO MICHIGAN CLUB

President of Institution Among Those Invited to Annual Dinner Held in New York City

NEW YORK—Alumni and friends from practically every section of the metropolitan area assembled in the Hotel Astor last evening for the annual dinner of the University of Michigan Club.

To extend the greetings of the alma mater to the gathering H. B. Hutchins, president of the university, Dean Cooley and Dean Bates and three of the regents of the institutions were invited to attend. Nearly all of the 400 members of the club, in addition to invited guests, attended and made this function, the sixteenth annual dinner, one of the most important in the history of the club.

The arrangements were in the hands of Charles A. Riegelman of 44 Cedar street.

PRACTICAL ARTS SCHOOL DEDICATED

With speeches by school and city officials and pupils, the new building of the High School of Practical Arts at Greenville and Winthrop streets, Roxbury, was dedicated last night. Brief addresses were made by Mayor Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer, Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent; Charles Logue, chairman of the schoolhouse commission; George E. Brock, chairman of the school committee; Herbert S. Weaver, headmaster of the school, and Miss Clara L. Sweet, president of the senior class. The school orchestra and glee club furnished music. The exercises were attended by about 600.

CANADA REJECTS FREE FOOD PLAN

OTTAWA, Ont.—By a majority of 45 the government defeated Thursday night in the House of Commons the free wheat amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The vote indicates that the government does not intend to give any tariff relief to the west and the Liberals say that tariff legislation will be the issue at the general election in 1915.

EXPLORER TELLS OF HIS STUDY OF OLD QUIRIGUA

Sylvanus Morley Says Old Center of Maya Civilization in Guatemala Was Probably Abandoned Early in Sixth Century

RUINS ARE UNCOVERED

WASHINGTON—Sylvanus Griswold Morley, in a communication to the National Geographic Society at Washington, says that Quirigua, in the republic of Guatemala, Central America, was one of the older centers of the great Maya civilization, which flourished in southern Mexico, Guatemala, and northern Honduras during the first 15 centuries of the Christian era.

"Judging from the dated monuments which were erected in its several courts and plazas, this ancient American metropolis was abandoned during the first half of the sixth century A. D.," writes the explorer. "Towards the close of the sixth century the Mayas moved out from the older centers of their civilization in the south and migrated northward into Yucatan. Here in the streets of colonizing a new and unfamiliar land the remembrance of their former homes gradually faded, until Quirigua, along with many another southern city, became only a memory, a tradition. Finally, long before the discovery of America, even the tradition of its former existence had passed from the minds of men."

But for the enterprise of a well-known corporation interested in fruit cultivation, the ruins might have remained uncovered for centuries more. The company purchased a large tract of land in this vicinity for a banana plantation, and through an arrangement with the School of American Archaeology the systematic study of the ruins was undertaken. During the centuries that had elapsed since its abandonment a dense tropical vegetation had overgrown the city, overthrowing its temples and palaces and reducing them to shapeless mounds of fallen masonry, writes Mr. Morley.

"The jungle had won its way into the different courts and plazas; and these public squares, once teeming with the life of a populous community, had become the haunt of the tiger, peccary, monkey, ant-eater and the infinite host of the tropical forest. The jungle had again reclaimed its own. As the work of excavation proceeded there gradually developed from this mound of earth and fallen stone the ground plan of what had originally been an imposing temple, 105 feet long and 29 feet wide."

More than 200 hieroglyphics have been discovered, but of these only about 50 have been deciphered, and all of these deal with some phase of the calendar. As a result, "the more human side of this great aboriginal civilization, the record of its wars and conquests, its religious and social movements, its rise and fall, still remain a sealed book."

PRACTICAL WAY ADVOCATED FOR VOCATION STUDY

Vocational training based on the actual demand as seen by the employer and employee, with the organization of means to ends undertaken by industry and commerce in cooperation with the schools, was urged by Prof. Paul H. Hanus of the department of education, Harvard University, at an assembly in the Harvard Club last night.

He said that most of the vocational courses in the high schools have had nothing to do with commerce. Book-keeping, typewriting, shorthand and commercial arithmetic constitute the training of a clerk, but the office force of an enterprise, he said, forms only a relatively small part of it.

The speaker pointed out that while there was a great deal of talk about vocational training and while many agencies existed for supplying it, the work had not proceeded on information of actual demand. He said he was not disparaging the training of a clerk, but they ought not to confuse it with the training of a business man.

BOY SCOUTS PLAN TO AID IN SEARCH

Systematic searching of the woods between Brookline and Newton Center for Miss Eleanor Arlin, the bookkeeper and stenographer who has been missing from her home since Jan. 8, will be instituted by the members of the Boy Scouts of America tomorrow. A detachment will begin at Miss Arlin's home on Marion street, Brookline, and will cover the district toward the reservoir and Newton Center, where she was employed in a photograph studio.

Ormond Loomis, scout commissioner, is planning the operations. Assurance has already been given that five troops will come from Dorchester, three from Boston proper, two from Medford and from Malden and one each from Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Brookline, Cambridge and Revere. At least 500 boys are expected to take part.

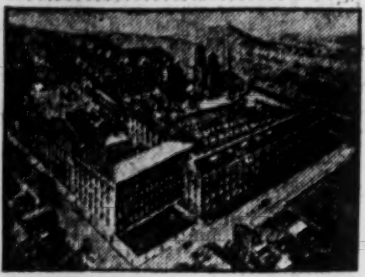
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 10c per line per insertion; 13 to 24 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 25 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion

CLEANING AND DYEING



Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning and Dyeing Works. Our reputation for fine work and efficient service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

Our Illustrated Booklet and Price List Will Be Sent Upon Request. Address: FOOTER'S DYE WORKS, Cumberland, Maryland

REAL ESTATE-IOWA

REAL ESTATE, realty, collecting; special attention given property of non-residents. C. J. THUMBART, 705 Security Bldg., Sioux City, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE-NEW YORK

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, 12 rooms, 2 baths, heat, gas, laundry; lot 50x150 ft. Address Box 112, Scarsdale, New York.

ROOMS-INDIANA

TO RENT—Large unfurnished room with alcove, bath and heat; wash, etc. at 1224 So. Governor st.; couple or lady alone preferred. Evansville, Ind.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE NEED A GROCERY or general merchandise store, steam laundry, and bank. Address A. M. GROSVENOR, Casselton, N. D.

LAWYERS

VIRGIL H. CLYMER, THOMAS W. DIXON, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, 626 Currier Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
LEX N. MITCHELL, LAWYER, PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.
ALBERT S. LONGBOTTOM, Attorney-at-Law, 520-22 Stephen Girard Bldg., Phila., Pa.
C. A. S. FROST, Attorney at Law, Mills Building, San Francisco
ATTORNEYS, can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

PITTSBURGH ADVERTISEMENTS

MEN'S HABERDASHERY

Gentlemen: Wear my shirts for a trial. Bought with \$2.00—worn with a smile. A tip to the thrifty: My gloves at one-thirty are bargains. Sincerely,
Oliver Bldg.—Jenkins Arcade
910 LIBERTY AVENUE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LACES
Silk Laces, Ribbons and Cut Sets
Real Lace Luncheon Sets
JENKINS, HERRMAN CO.
3017 Jenkins Arcade, Second Floor.

MASSACHUSETTS GRAND ARMY CLUB HAS LADIES' NIGHT

Pres. G. E. Hosley and Other Officers Receive Distinguished Guests at Revere House

President George E. Hosley and the officers of the Grand Army Club of Massachusetts received the guests at the annual dinner and ladies' night of the club held at the Revere house last night. Among the guests were: Capt. De Witt Coffman, commandant of the navy yard; Department Commander Thomas J. Ames, Assistant Adjutant-General Wetherbee, Mrs. Marie J. Kendall, department president of the W. R. C.; Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth of the Ladies' Aid Association; Commander H. Harding Hale, S. of V.; Miss Agnes I. McCoy, department president of D. of V.; Mrs. Mary E. Knowles, past department president of W. R. C.; the Rev. R. Perry Bush, the Rev. Edward A. Horton and other officers of patriotic organizations.

Through the dinner and at intervals during the evening an orchestra played patriotic music. Between the courses of the dinner short speeches were given by the Rev. E. A. Horton, Mrs. Marie J. Kendall, Mrs. Mary E. Knowles, Capt. De Witt Coffman, and Miss Agnes I. McCoy. McKinley day was observed yesterday afternoon at department headquarters of the Woman's Relief Corps, Boylston building. A framed copy of the Lincoln Memorial tablet containing a picture of Lincoln and the speech at Gettysburg was presented to the department headquarters by the patriotic aides.

SILK FLAG GIVEN SCHOOL

RENO, Nev.—One of the features of the graduation exercises at the Orris Ring grammar school recently was the presentation of a large silk flag to the school by the members of the graduating class, says the Gazette.

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CONCORD, Mass.—Miss Helen Todd of California, formerly chairman of the San Francisco civic center, will speak in the town hall Wednesday evening on "Woman's Service to the State."

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Dorothy Vernon
Perfume
AND-NINETEEN
TOILET PREPARATIONS
The Jennings Company
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Quimby's Louise Chocolates
1 lb. 25c; 1/2 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.00
"WHOLESALELY INSPIRE AND SWEETEN THE SWEET"

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Pacific coast agencies for high grade contractors and railroad supplies and equipment by well equipped and reliable manufacturers. J. W. LEEPER, 503 Market, San Francisco, Cal.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, Practical Hatter, 10 AVERY ST., few doors south of Adams House. Soft stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned, pressed and retimed. Hats banded and bound while you wait. Best work. Street floor.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

FINANCE BOARD SAYS PLAYGROUND IS NOT NEEDED

Commission Adds That of Proposed Mattapan Sites That Favored by Residents Is Unfit

No new playground for Mattapan children is the verdict of the finance commissioners, who in their communication to the mayor said that in their opinion no playground was needed in the section. Even if such were found necessary, they held that the Hayes property, which had been advocated by the citizens of Mattapan appearing at the public hearing and which was the choice of the park recreation commission, was clearly the most unfavorable of the three sites offered.

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SELF FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN, 25c
Guaranteed against leaking, no soiled fingers, simple filling device, regular \$1.50 pen, postpaid 25c. Agents wanted. ROLLINS & CO., Dept. 21, Box 5272, Boston.

ROOMS

BATH EVERY FLOOR, or State House, elegant, warm, steam-heated; every conv. Very quiet; recep. parlor, 58 Plinckney st.
PRINCE ST., 48, Jamaica Plain—Large room, with private connecting bath, all conveniences; near Jamaica Pond; private family. Phone 503 W. Jamaica.
ROOMS for 2 Men—Cambridge Y. M. C. A., 820 Mass. ave., \$4.50 per week; modern conveniences; also single rooms. Six minutes from Park st.

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Factory North 192, and have it for dinner.
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VINEY'S CLEANING and Dye Works—Fancy work a specialty. 3219 Mt. Pleasant St. N. W. Phone 461.

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SOUTHERN

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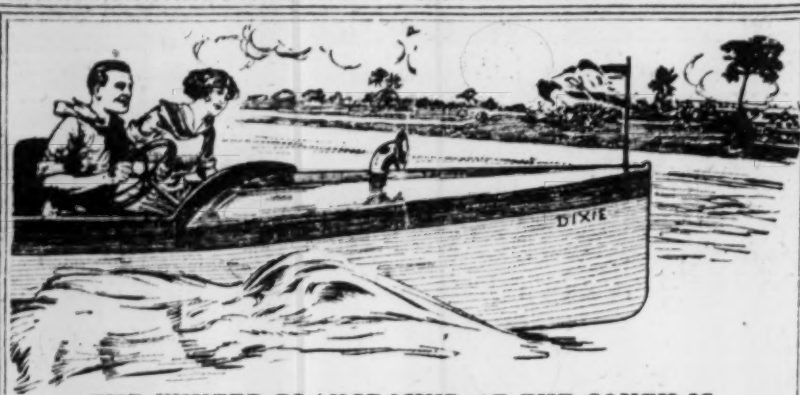
SOUTHERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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THE WINTER PLAYGROUND OF THE SOUTH IS The West Coast of Florida

THE "LAND OF SUNSHINE AND FLOWERS," where every outdoor pastime may be enjoyed throughout the winter under ideal climatic conditions and in the society of congenial people bent on enjoying to the full the wealth of attractions Florida has to offer in mid-winter. Golf, Tennis, Motoring, Horseback Riding, Motor Boating, Sailing, Sea Bathing.

Splendidly conducted hotels, equipped with all modern conveniences, await the tourist, and the hospitality of the South is proverbial. Superb Through Train Service with All-Steel Electric-Lighted Pullmans and Dining Cars affords quick transportation from the North to the South.

DE SOTO HOTEL, Tampa, W. L. Parker, Mgr.
FLORENCE VILLA, Florence, W. H. Boal, Mgr.
GASPARILLA INN, Boca Grande, F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
THE HILSBORO, Tampa, J. L. Tallant, Prop.

LIZOTTE HOTEL, Tampa, Geo. Lizotte, Prop.
MANAYITA HOTEL, Bradenton, H. A. Haskell, Mgr.
PUNTA GORDA HOTEL, Punta Gorda, Ray Paine, Mgr.
ROYAL PALM HOTEL, Fort Myers, F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, W. F. Adams, Mgr.
TARPOON INN, Tarpon Springs, Henry C. Burt, Mgr.
VERONA INN, Clearwater, L. A. Marsh, Prop.
THE BELLEVUE, Belleair Heights, H. D. Saxton, Mgr.

ALL OF THESE FAMOUS HOTELS REACHED BY
DIRECT THROUGH SERVICE FROM NEW YORK VIA
Atlantic Coast Line LIMITED TRAINS DAILY.
For Information and Booklets Address Hotels, or Atlantic Coast Line R. R.
248 Washington St., Boston—1218 Broadway, N. Y.—1019 Chestnut St., Phila.

It's Time to go to the FLORIDA

ONLY 24 HOURS OF ENJOYABLE TRAVEL

and you are basking in glorious sunshine that makes the Florida East Coast the winter Mecca of all wise Americans. This lovely Arcadia is the ideal center for outdoor recreation of every description. GOLF, MOTOTING, TENNIS, SAILING, all may be enjoyed under perfect conditions. Sea trips running to all places of interest including Key West, Cuba, Jamaica, and via the new steaming route to the Panama Canal.

PRINCIPAL RESORTS AND HOTELS
ST. AUGUSTINE, Pensacola, Leon and Alcazar
ORMOND ON THE HALIFAX, Ormond
PALM BEACH, Breakers and Royal Poinciana
MIAMI, Biltmore and Biltmore Hotel
NASSAU, Bahamas, The Colonial
LONG KEY, An Ideal Camp
via Key West and P. & O. S. S. Co.
The Over Sea Railroad, with Pullman service allows stop off privileges at principal resorts.

FLORIDA EAST COAST
Flagler System
243 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
100 W. Adams St., Chicago, or
St. Augustine, Fla.

ENJOY THE GLORIOUS WINTER CLIMATE OF

ARIZONA

HOTEL SAN MARCOS

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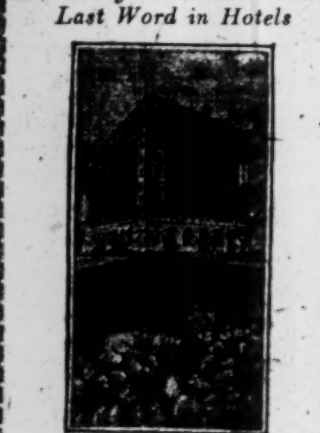
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SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO

DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL. 300 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens. Artisan Water. Popular Prices
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

THE SPALDING

DULUTH, MINNESOTA
Duluth's Largest and Best Hotel
300 rooms, 150 private baths. Every modern convenience. Magnificent lobby and public rooms. Sun parlor and observatory. Located in heart of business section just overlooking the harbor and Lake Superior. Convenient to everything.
ONE OF THE GREAT HOTELS OF THE NORTHWEST
LEE HOTEL CO., Proprietors
EDWIN H. LEE, Pres. and Managing Director

HOTEL KUPPER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in Shopping District
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE
EUROPEAN PLAN—\$1.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY

HOTEL RADISSON

Minneapolis, Minn.
U.S.A.

The Premier Hotel
Opened in 1910
Cost \$1,000,000
Hotel Radisson Co.

Hotel Seward

Oakland

"AN HOTEL OF QUIET ELEGANCE"
New, elegantly appointed, strictly modern. Located at 10th and Alder streets. In the heart of the retail and theatre districts. Rates \$1.50 and up. Bus meets all trains and steamers.
W. M. SEWARD, Proprietor

PLAZA HOTEL

North Avenue and North Clark Street
CHICAGO

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT THE PLAZA
A quiet and refined hotel overlooking Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan. 600 rooms with private bath, newly furnished. A room with a bath, for a dollar and a half and up. Weekly \$8.00 and up. Two-room suites \$2.50 and up. Weekly \$15.00 to \$25.00.
High class cafe. Club breakfast. Moderate prices.
12 minutes to business, theater and shopping center.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET
GEO. B. FLANDERS & CO. CHICAGO
Established 1899
THE RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BROKERS
For Hotels and Cafes
Prompt, courteous treatment
Ask for Mrs. Matthews
Mrs. G. B. Flanders, Prop.

OMAHA HOTEL LOYAL

PORTLAND, OREGON—11th and STARK
HOTELBLACKSTONE
Centrally located. \$1.00 and up. European plan. Rates to permanent guests.
ALBERT ROSEDT, Mgr.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ROUNDRY PRINTER WANTED—We have a permanent position in a modern, pleasant office for an all-around printer, who will be able to handle all the work of the press. References and salary upon application. **HERALD PUBLISHING CO.**, 100 State St., Boston.

BLACKSMITH AND MACHINIST wanted for the right man and permanent position for the right man. **WILLIAM J. MURPHY**, 100 State St., Boston.

BUILDER AND CARPENTER wanted; must bring references of unquestionable ability and ability to such an unusual opportunity is offered. **GEO. C. MCKAY**, 410, 60 State St., Boston. Tel. Fort. 1111.

COMPOSITOR wanted at once; a man capable of taking charge of composing room; steady work and permanent position for the right man. **WILLIAM J. MURPHY**, 100 State St., Boston.

JOB COMPOSITOR wanted as working foreman in book and job office; one thoroughly capable of leading and taking full charge; union office. **SUN PUBLISHING CO.**, 100 State St., Boston.

ROOM RENT given in exchange for work or service. **WILLIAM J. MURPHY**, 100 State St., Boston.

SECOND MAN wanted on small farm; one who understands the care of cows. **MRS. E. A. HANDY**, Delap Hill Farm, Barnstable, Mass.

WANTED—Competent window trimmer; apply by letter only to **A. S. LOWELL**, 100 State St., Worcester, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANTS, in and out of town; between 18 and 35 years old; \$20 month, room and board; call on **STATE EMP. OFFICE**, 100 State St., Boston.

CANVASSERS for Boston district; straight salary under crew manager; references given and requested. For appointment, call on **STATE EMP. OFFICE**, 100 State St., Boston.

COMPOSITOR—Permanent position for experienced compositor, in pleasant office; who can set attractive type and understand the work. **WALDO COUNTY HERALD PUBLISHING CO.**, 100 State St., Boston.

COMPOSITOR (bookwork) in city; piece work. Call **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 100 State St., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, in Brighton; \$6. Call **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 100 State St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted to go into the country; one who can cook and wash; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER and cook wanted by family of two; comfortable home; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

COMPETENT SECRETARY, confidential clerk, with opportunity for advancement; more than large present salary; seeks work offering good future; excellent references. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

DOMESTIC WORK in family or hotel wanted by young man; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN (20) with 2 years' experience in mechanical drawing; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN desires steady work; 2 years' experience; both land and marine; all branches of the work under his hands. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

ELEVATOR MAN or general worker; 2 years' experience; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

ENGINEER, first class, with large experience in mill, factory and power stations; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

DRUGGIST—Wanted situation in Boston or elsewhere; lettering, lithographic, photo-engraving, map drawing and general work. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, experienced woman; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

WANTED—Girl or middle-aged woman for general housework; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

WANTED—Neat appearing girl for general housework; must be good cook; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced maid for general housework; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

WANTED—Middle-aged housewife; family of 3; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN, experienced, would like position in out-of-town store. **J. H. BOWERS**, 136 Zeigler St., Boston.

BOY in high school, 14, wants work between hours. **CLIFTON R. WHARTON**, 36 Yarmouth St., Boston.

BOY wants general work at anything. **BENJAMIN FORMAN**, 10 Davis St., Boston.

BOY (17) wishes position at anything; graduate grammar school; best reference. **WILLIAM ZEPPELER**, 160 Lamerette St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

BUFFER (brass or silver), wagon painter or shoe inspector, residence Stoneham, Mass., married; first-class references and experience. **WILLIAM J. MURPHY**, 100 State St., Boston.

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT with all road experience desires position in any part of the country; best references. **R. A. MARCHAND**, 35 Walden St., North Cambridge, Mass.

BUTLER AND CHAMBERMAID—English couple want situations in private family; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

CAPABLE moving picture operator, Massachusetts license; willing to accept position as actor or assistant in Boston or vicinity. **TEL. BACK 5043**, JAMES T. MURPHY, 281 Huntington St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 6 years' experience on high grade cars; highest reference. **HUGH J. ANDERSON**, 212 Brighton Ave., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR would like position, please call or truck; 6 years' experience; do all repairs; strong, capable of taking charge of any car. **JAS. J. FREELEY**, 9 Delle Ave., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Young American wants position to drive car; gas, oil, and temperate habits and one year's experience on gas; can do repair work. **WINTHROP R. DALRY**, 28 Jefferson St., Winthrop, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR or general worker; young colored man wants situation; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desires situation; good experience; best references; private family preferred; will go anywhere. **WILLIAM J. MURPHY**, 100 State St., Boston.

CHEF, baker or waiter—Colored man with good references; 15 years' experience. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

COMPANION—Young man (25) would like position as attendant and companion with a gentleman; capable of taking care of personal affairs and willing to travel; best references. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

COMPETENT SECRETARY, confidential clerk, with opportunity for advancement; more than large present salary; seeks work offering good future; excellent references. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MAN, handy with tools, good painter, paperhanger, wants any general work about house; temperate, reliable workman. **D. M. BERRY**, 100 State St., Boston.

MANAGER for lunch business, experienced; will give cash as bond, also any needed reference. **CHARLES EGER**, Box 120, Warren, Mass.

MARRIED COUPLE will take charge of lunch business, lady as cashier, typist, bookkeeper, manager; both experienced. **CHARLES EGER**, Box 120, Warren, Mass.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, draftsman, automobile repairer, res. Boston, age 28, English and French, willing to accept position with progressive leather house; five years' experience in fancy leather business; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, draftsman, automobile repairer, res. Boston, age 28, English and French, willing to accept position with progressive leather house; five years' experience in fancy leather business; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR, res. Boston, age 21, single, first class reference given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

NIGHT WATCHMAN or foreman on farm; opening desired by a young man; with tools; references for either position; will go anywhere. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

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OFFICE WORK—College man, 32, desires position as office assistant or manager; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

PATTERNMAKER (wood), references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

PAINTER wants work; all kinds interior and exterior renovating. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

PAINTER (wood), references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

PORTER, waiter, valet or general work; opening desired by a young man; with tools; references for either position; will go anywhere. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

PORTER or general man, colored, wants situation; 5 years' experience; best of references. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

POSITION wanted by middle-aged man who has been very successful as large cut prize stock raiser and advertiser; can furnish the best of references as to ability, etc. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

POSITION wanted by young man (25) attending night law school; mechanically inclined; have chauffeur's license; can do general work. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

POULTRY FARM MAN, single, 26, English and French, willing to accept position with progressive leather house; five years' experience in fancy leather business; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

PRINTING—Will place \$12 per week, equipped with three-off, in first-class condition. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

PAINTER, paperhanger, whitewasher, kalminton, desires position with Massachusetts real estate man; also plasterer on general work. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN, 17 years' experience; latest arrival, desires position. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

SALESMAN, experienced in New England, southern and Canadian territory (35), married, good references, will accept commission. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

SALESMAN, steam specialty, experienced, desires situation; has been covering Massachusetts, Rhode Island, western Connecticut, and New Hampshire; first-class references. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

SALESMAN, collector or clerk in hotel (American 41), 20 years' experience, best of references. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

SECOND MAN in private family; young Englishman; desires position; willing and able to do all the work. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

SHIPPER OR RECEIVER, residence New Bedford, 22 years' experience; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A position as general clerk or cashier; 9 years' experience. **Address M. J. MOHAWY**, 201 Prescott St., East Boston.

WANTED—Charge of small dry goods in Boston; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

WANTED—Position as organist; have had experience for several years substituting; first-class references. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

WINDOW TRIMMER, recently head decorator with large Boston department stores. **Address M. J. MOHAWY**, 201 Prescott St., East Boston.

YOUNG MAN (25) with good knowledge of mechanical drafting desires position in mechanical drafting office; references given. **W. R. ROBERTS**, 17 Harvard St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Position as housekeeper in comfortable home; Boston or suburbs; capable of taking full charge; satisfactory references given. MRS. N. A. HAMMETT, 234 Elm Wood Street, South Boston, Mass.

WANTED by middle-aged lady, places in families to do general sewing, mending; terms reasonable by day or week. MRS. NETTIE PEARSE, 36 Dexter av., Watertown, Mass.

WANTED-Position as errand woman and assistant to dressmaker; experienced as saleswoman. MRS. R. BENNETT, 30 Summer st., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED-By experienced hand, work on curtains, sofa pillows, bedspreads, screens; light upholstery or general sewing. MRS. WOODWORTH, 113 Tenney st., Cambridge, Mass.

WOMAN thoroughly experienced in lining fur coats; will accommodate individuals or place work references. MRS. J. LINNELL, 21 Middleton st., Dorchester, Mass.

WOMAN wants morning work, plain sewing or laundry work by the day. MRS. ELIZABETH COLE, 45 Hammond st., Boston.

YOUNG French girl just arrived from France, would like to take care of children. Address MISS MARGUERITE RITZ, 28 Appleton st., French House, Boston.

YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, just arrived from France, would like care of children. MISS GABRIELLE VILLACUMIE, 28 Appleton st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY, high school graduate, five months business college, 2 1/2 yrs. experience, desires switchboard or office work; bookkeeper, ledger clerk or clerical work, with opportunity to prove ability. ADAM MACDONALD, 107 State St., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN with schoolgirl desires position as housekeeper in small family; good cook; best references. ANNE B. ANDERSON, 6 Winchester st., Winchester, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

BOY WANTED for insurance office; high school graduate with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. NATHAN H. WELLS, East 43d st., New York.

CHINA STOCKMAN, thoroughly experienced, apply at superintendent's office, main building, GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

JEWELRY-R. H. MACY & CO. require a thoroughly competent man for their jewelry repair work; must understand the value of jewelry and be capable of giving estimates on repairs. Apply at office of general manager.

MAN AND WIFE, middle-aged, practical farm workers, reliable, can secure permanent employment on farm in Passaic County, N. J.; references. E. VANPEL, 15th st., New York.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, apply at superintendent's office, main building, GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

SALESMAN, high class, with experience in selling high class machinery, state age and salary expected. SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., New York.

WANTED-Number of retail candy stores for our factory and retail candy stores. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (colored) wanted to run elevator. O. GOLETT, 144 W. 132d st., New York.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

BUSINESS COUPLE would like competent person to take full charge of small house; one bedroom, bath, kitchen, and living room. Write LEONARD GLOVER, 4th st., Haverhill, Mass.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress wanted in family of five employing two other maids; neatness and willingness preferred to experience; car fare to and from home. CHILDS, 127 First av., Gloversville, N. Y.

COBSETS-Experienced steel stitchers, strippers, examiners and ironers wanted; also bright girls to learn correct sewing; those experienced on cobsets preferred; work all year; model, dressmaker workrooms; luncheons at cost; easy access from over 200 cars; 1000 ft. station; one block west of 30th st. KOPS BROTHERS, New Corners, 10th st. and Irving pl., New York.

EXPERIENCED CASHIERS wanted for various retail candy stores in New York city. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER-Small house, Long Island; 10 miles out; 2 young children; no laundry; no cooking; no washing. WAXMAN, 7 W. 22d st., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, in family of 4; no children; must be capable of taking full charge. Address MRS. EDWARD GULDREUP, 283 Bay 11th st., New York.

MAN AND WIFE, middle-aged, practical farm workers, reliable, can secure permanent employment on farm in Passaic County, N. J.; references. E. VANPEL, 15th st., New York.

MARRIED MAN, middle-aged, without trade but quick to learn; has position with some responsibility. Address F. W. OVERACKER, 73 Chauncy st., Boston.

WATRESSES at once. CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, N. J.

WANTED-A young woman for office work; must understand telephone switchboard so as to be able to take calls. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED-First-class married woman; manufacturer; only expert need apply; good salary paid. MRS. L. VOGLER, 424 Broadway, New York.

WANTED-Saleslady for permanent position; also extra. Apply F. W. WOOLWORTH & CO., 22nd av., New York.

WANTED-Married woman; thorough experienced chocolate dipper; steady work and good wages. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED-A number of experienced saleswomen for our various retail candy stores in New York city; steady positions to suitable applicants. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED-General servant; 3 in family; good wages. Call at once at 310 49th st., Brooklyn. N. E. BECKER, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ADVERTISING-Young man, agency, mail order, retail, technical experience; references. EDWARD CHALFONTE, New York.

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ADVERTISING-Young man, agency, mail order, retail, technical experience; references. EDWARD CHALFONTE, New York.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR, capable, good mechanic; highest grade reference; private or commercial; city or country. Reply by letter only. JAMES BLAKER, 215 Catherine st., Philadelphia.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, 20, single, desires position private or commercial; useful; 400 monthly with keys; 10 years' experience; last employer, JOSEPH PINEDA, 111 W. 80th st., New York.

CLERK (22), potential salesman-Position with concern having grades of clerical work; typist, no stenographer; willing; 4 years' railroad experience; 10 months' salaried; New York or vicinity. RAYMOND E. DAWSON, 68 S. Spruce st., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

CLERK AND SUTTER; young man 10 yrs. experience as head of stock and shipping department wants connection with a good firm. HARRY WEINER, 44 Avenue D, New York.

COMPOSITOR, 32 years' experience straight matter, stationery work and newspaper; good penmanship; 10 years' experience; up, wants situation, New York or vicinity; at liberty after Feb. 14; moderate wages; references. J. H. EASTWICK, JR., 2200 N. 53d st., Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMAN-ARCHITECT AND TECH-NOLOGIST-Best references. Reply by letter. J. H. EASTWICK, JR., 2200 N. 53d st., Philadelphia.

EXPERIENCED department store advertising manager; thorough knowledge of all details of advertising; present position, advertising executive capacity with future, on first class publication. STEPHEN H. BARRETT, 317 W. 93d st., New York.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN, experienced in switchboard and clerical work; references. WALLACE STOKES, 126 W. 11th st., New York.

GENERAL WORK or farm work; young colored man (21) wants work of any kind; care anywhere; best of references. CHARLES E. TEALS, 1210 Simpson st., New York.

GENERAL WORK in New York wanted by experienced, reliable, and capable man. ICH, 144 Cooper st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GROOM, English, wishes situation in private family or stable; fully accustomed to all details of horse care; references. JOHN LUPAN, 118 E. Chelton av., Germantown, Pa.

MAN AND WIFE, sheet tin, metal and galvanized iron, desires position; many years of experience. ISRAEL LEVY, 100 W. 11th st., New York.

MAN AND WIFE desire position to take charge of apartments, or any place of trust; references. J. H. EASTWICK, JR., 2200 N. 53d st., Philadelphia.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN wishes position in office; church orchestra or orchestra; HAZELLE BENNETT, 101 East Main st., Port Jervis, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, executive ability, experience (7 years banking and commercial 7 years selling), desires position with profit; 400 monthly with keys; 10 years' experience; last employer, JOSEPH PINEDA, 111 W. 80th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (28) with executive ability, good education and correspondence; wants position in office of reliable firm, anywhere. ALFRED V. LOFLAND, 2225 So. Lambert st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (30) has clerical and sales experience, desires position with corporation outside New York; can furnish best reference and bond. JOSEPH DIEHL, 1141 Greene ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (23) wishes clerical position; first class penman; knowledge of typewriter; best of references. M. YARVILL, 600 W. 137th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (22), good education, desires position offering good advancement; desires position in office of reliable firm, anywhere. GARFIELD A. LANNAN, 100 W. 102d st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (19), 3 years of high school education, desires position; good education and correspondence; wants position in office of reliable firm, anywhere. WALTER HASSELHOFF, 343 East 157th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (22), unmarried, desires position on farm; 4 years' experience; wage \$20 per month; best references furnished. ROBERT L. PRINCE, 125 West 123d st., New York.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN (36) desires position as timekeeper; railroad experience; good education and correspondence; wants position in office of reliable firm, anywhere. A. CHAPIN, 34 N. 6th st., Reading, Pa.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, handy with tools and experienced in carpentering, desires position in office of reliable firm, anywhere. TER, 422 W. 37th st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

AMBITIOUS, intelligent young lady, four years business experience, desires stenographic and clerical position in progressive concern; where executive ability and initiative are essential; excellent business and personal references; salary \$15. MISS E. L. CARR, 93 West 140 st., N. Y. city; tel. Audubon 303.

CHAMBERMAID, ladies' maid or useful companion to lady living alone; young lady, 20 years, practical business, references. MRS. MARY E. HOWELL, 580 Elton av., New York.

YOUNG WOMAN, practical, literary ability, family or school, assistant waitress, travel. MRS. E. SINGER, 43 W. 82d st., New York.

CLEAR POSITION desired, experience varied; capability and adaptability chief characteristics. MRS. VERA PELL, 100 W. 11th st., New York.

COMPANION or mother's helper, lady of refinement; capable; wants position in any household duties; near Philadelphia preferred. MRS. MARIE ELEMEN, 24 W. 50th st., New York.

CONTRACTOR-SOLOIST (experienced) desires church position in New York or vicinity. EDNA, 135 Brinkerhoff st., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

COOK or general work; no washing; experienced colored woman; situation. MRS. MARIE ELEMEN, 24 W. 50th st., New York.

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. HATTIE ATKINS, 357 W. 118th st., New York.

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. MRS. CORA BAILEY, 240 W. 63d st., New York.

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. GEORGE ODEEN, 541 Leok av., New York.

DAY WORK, sewing, mending, care of apartments or laundry work for small families wanted by colored woman. MRS. MARY ELEMEN, 24 W. 50th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day. HELEN ROMEL, 40 Cottman st., Cheltenham, Pa.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, desires work by day or week; white work with a specialty. 400 W. 120th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER wants work by day; terms reasonable. AGNES A. BAUER, 121 W. 32d st., New York.

DRESSMAKER and operator on ladies' waists wants situation. LILY DAVIS, 104 E. 4th st., New York.

ENTERTAINER OR COMPANION for lady; refined woman; wants situation; light duties. MRS. M. LEWIS DAVIS, 262 W. 120th st., New York.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER or correspondent with splendid education; reads French and English; desires position; good salary; references. MRS. HANNA NELSON, 97 Hudson st., Hillsdale, Mich.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, ladies' maid, chambermaid, colored girl; wants situation; sleep out. EDITH EDWARDS, 31 West 10th st., New York.

GENTLEMAN, linguist (45), as attendant or traveling companion or teacher for grown children; letters. MRS. M. J. JAMES, 100 W. 11th st., New York.

GENTLEMAN desires work few hours daily as mother's helper, plain hand sewing, mending, he generally useful. M. HART, 30 W. 10th st., New York.

GERMAN-AMERICAN visiting mother's helper or governess; daily except Sundays, 10 to 6 p. m.; New York city or vicinity; references. CHARLES BIRY, 125 3rd Park View av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT, nursery or to young children; position wanted, experienced young man; references. MISS J. OLSEN, 3530 Indiana av., Chicago; tel. Doug. 2723.

HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly domesticated; capable; highest references; desires position; no objection to children. MISS M. PAXE, 60 Cherry st., West Orange, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, desires position; references. LILY DAVIS, 104 E. 4th st., New York.

HOUSEMAID, young lady with several years experience desires position in apartment. MRS. EMMA WOLF, 118 W. 100th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work by the day or bundle. HELEN B. TAPER, 100 W. 11th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work by the day. EMMA URQUHART, 20 W. 131st st., New York.

LIGHT HOUSEWORKER wanted by middle-aged woman. MRS. B. REIDY, 3 Carlisle st., New York.

MAN AND WIFE desire position to take charge of apartments, or any place of trust; references. J. H. EASTWICK, JR., 2200 N. 53d st., Philadelphia.

MAN AND WIFE, sheet tin, metal and galvanized iron, desires position; many years of experience. ISRAEL LEVY, 100 W. 11th st., New York.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SOLOIST, a young lady, desires position in church orchestra or orchestra; HAZELLE BENNETT, 101 East Main st., Port Jervis, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in English, French, German, Spanish literature and business, seeks position whole or part time. MRS. MARY E. HOWELL, 580 Elton av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER with long experience desires position; excellent education and executive ability. CARRIE E. ALLISON, Troutman Inn, Abington sq., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in business, banking, literature, seeks position; excellent education, ability. CLARA ALSTON, Troutman Inn, Abington sq., New York.

STENOGRAPHER or correspondent, American young woman desires position in New York; excellent references; 10 years' experience, principally commercial. JULIETTE LECKLER, 511 Sterling pl., Brooklyn.

WRITING LADIES' MAID and caretaker of wardrobe; day or week. MARIA LOUISE HITT, 365 W. 109th st., New York.

WANTED-Position as soloist in church choir; high soprano; experience New York; sires concert work. MISS EDNA F. SPAHR, 1102 N. Third st., Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED-By educated young woman, position as useful companion; good references. MRS. MARY E. HOWELL, 580 Elton av., New York.

WASHING or cleaning wanted by the day. B. MANGNER, 304 E. 70th st., New York.

YOUNG GIRL (16) desires position to learn dressmaking; able and willing; must have good references. MRS. MARY E. HOWELL, 580 Elton av., New York.

WANTED-By experienced New England woman, position as housekeeper in family; references. MRS. MARY E. HOWELL, 580 Elton av., New York.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, good cook and manager, wants situation; will go anywhere. C. O. MORE, 10 Prospect pl., Plainfield, N. J.

YOUNG LADY with beautiful clear soprano voice and musical intelligence would like position as church soloist. DOROTHY FIERCE, 14th st., New York.

YOUNG LADY (22) desires secretarial or other responsible position; good education and years' practical business; references. MISS ALICE A. HOWELL, 580 Elton av., New York.

YOUNG WOMAN, practical, literary ability, family or school, assistant waitress, travel. MRS. E. SINGER, 43 W. 82d st., New York.

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WESTERN

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CATERPILLAR-KENNEBEC
A Good Place to Eat
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PERSIAN CARPET WORKS
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Phone Ave. Home 132, S. S. 21-W

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Furniture of All Kinds
American Style, Best Quality
Broadway and Pacific Ave.
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NEEDLEWORK SHOP
PRISCILLA-Original Designs
Hartington Hotel, Broadway

ESTATE AND FIRE INSURANCE
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Houses and Lots for Sale
111 East Ocean Ave., room 17

SHOES-FINE SHOES
CATHY BRIS.
312 Pine Ave.

SHOES-COVER SHOE COMPANY
Sell Shoe Satisfaction
209 Pine Ave.

TAILOR
J. ABRAMS THE TAILOR
27 Pine Ave. Home 191

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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407-17 Market Street, 4th floor.
Country Realty, Loans, Insurance.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
NATHAN D. TANQUARY
976 Market St., Cor. Sixth

ENTS-Call a SPIRELLA corsetiere
where you must obligate. SUT-
1454 Shop 1st floor, 4th floor.

NUERY-Children reared by night
or week. Terms reasonable.
P. Ferguson, 1904 Green. PH. 2776.

BONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
Ratcliff Watch Co., 214 Main
L. LESS & CO., 230 Market Street.

SMOKING-MRS. O. P. COLE,
class work. Reasonable prices.
See Franklin St., 2509A Larkin St.

FIRMS AND COUNTRY LANDS
E. BECKER, Established 1885
Pacific Building, San Francisco.

GLOVES OF QUALITY
THE GLOVE SHOP
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OWN-SCHNEIDER-LANGROCK
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DRESSING, Manicuring, Shampoo-
ing and Hair Cutting. Nails and
bees. GOLDSTEIN'S, 251-33 Powell at

MILLINERY IMPORTER
RAL LEVIN, 247 Powell St.
Individuality in Design and Style

OS-Behning player pianos and
Victor and Columbia phonographs.
CLARK WISE & CO., 51 Geary st.

TAILORS-J. A. ULBRICH
Men's Tailoring
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kman, 114 Grant Ave., nr. Post St.

OAKLAND, CAL.

AND CRAFT-Kodak Finishing,
BOOK AND COOK, 543 16th St.

BARBER-Arcade Baths
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YLE, Prop. 1101 Broadway Bldg.

"THE CITY HALL"
Cold Lunches & Specialty
in Pablo. S. A. DAIVISON, Prop.

RATIVE NEEDLECRAFT-Artis-
individual designs and materials.
Individuality in Design and Style

ND R. ILSEN, 14th, at Grove.

MAKING and ALTERATIONS
LADIES' TAILORING
J. MARK, 4209 West St.

RIES-SUNSET GROCERY CO.
delivery, Oakland and Berkeley.
es Berkeley 6296, Oakland 867.

Ballard's \$2.00 hats cover every
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HN HAIR GOODS-Mrs. and deal-
Hairdressing, manicuring, etc.
VIN'S, 14th, at Washington

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Mail orders solicited
Absolutely dependable
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ber-shedders. MCNUTT & SWIFT,
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VICES AND VELICIES
2071 UNIVERSITY AVE.

RLRY-WATCHES-REPAIRING
decorate our own China
ware department in perfection.
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SANTA CRUZ, CAL.

H-E. IRISH BOOK CO. will
order California Advertising \$2.50.
Complete House Furnishers. PA-
COMPTON FURNITURE CO.

In your Hat means style and
high class. Call on CLAY BY THE
DE TOGGERY.

MAN & PIERCE, GROCERS-
deals with each purchase.
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G & GARFIELD-Fine shoes for
all men. \$5 only. a splendid set
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Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

Mercantile property in the downtown district of the city is changing hands today, through the purchase of Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Harrington. The transaction involves three parcels located as follows: No. 27-29 Fulton street, between Cross and Blackstone streets, consisting of a 3-story brick building occupying 1538 square feet, carrying a total taxed valuation of \$300,000, of which the land alone is \$29,000. This parcel was conveyed by Ralph B. Williams.

Another parcel adjoining this and fronting 48-50 Commercial street, near Cross street, is a five-story brick building owned by Alice Williams and assessed for \$34,500, including \$48,000 on 1500 square feet of land.

Also the five-story brick building alongside, numbered 52-54 Commercial street, corner of Cross street, conveyed by Ruth W. Seaver, taxed on \$64,000, of which \$57,700 applies on 1439 square feet of land. C. W. Whittier & Bros. were the brokers for purchasers and Freeman & Lawrence represented all the grantors.

BACK BAY—SOUTH END

James R. McDowell has taken title to three parcels of improved real estate owned by Katherine F. Brennan and located as follows: a three-story octagon front brick dwelling, No. 15 St. Germain street, near Massachusetts avenue, assessed for \$7500, and the 1195 square feet of land carries \$3000 of that amount.

Also two other brick houses, each 2½ stories high, located 4 and 6 Briggs place, close to Shawmut avenue, standing on 1800 square feet of land. All assessed for \$6300. Land value \$2500.

Another South End transaction was dwelling house property owned by Amelia F. Lowe and bought by Albert F. Moritz. It consists of a 3½ story brick building at 99 West Springfield street, near Shawmut avenue and 963 square feet of land. All valued by the assessors at \$5000. Land value \$1400.

Fred F. Blanchard, trustee of the Associated Trusts, has conveyed to William J. Stober, title to the four-story brick mercantile building at 34 Harrison avenue, near Essex street, assessed for \$3000, standing on 903 square feet of land valued at \$19,700.

And in connection with the above transaction, William J. Stober sells to Fred F. Blanchard the four-story brick manufacturing building located 337 Tremont street, near Pleasant street, taxed for \$4000, standing on 1323 square feet of land which carries \$8900 additional. Frederic Vieux was the broker in both transactions.

BUILDING LAND IN WEDHAM

Charles E. Clapp has purchased from Mrs. Elizabeth E. Fell, the property 41 Highland street, Dedham, next to the old high school building, consisting of a modern dwelling house, cottage and barn, and about 21,000 square feet of land. The purchaser intends to improve the property at once and occupy. Joseph Balch was the broker.

BUILDING SUMMARY

It has been plainly noticeable that building figures show a marked increase over 1913 and 1912 since the middle of the month, which really seems remarkable, because the increase amounts to more than \$4,000,000 above the banner period of 1912, and spreads over the wide territory of all New England, in evidence that this prosperous condition is universal and not local.

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company.

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO JAN. 28			
914.....	\$13,210,000	1907.....	\$10,012,000
913.....	10,342,000	1906.....	6,015,000
912.....	9,140,000	1905.....	4,059,000
911.....	8,852,000	1904.....	5,407,000
910.....	8,423,000	1903.....	5,512,000
909.....	10,413,000	1902.....	6,489,000
908.....	3,950,000	1901.....	5,280,000

Stock Market Displays Strong Tone

STOCK MARKET PRICES AGAIN MOVE UPWARD

Activity and Strength Feature the Trading in New York—Good Gains Recorded by Leaders and Specialties

LOCALS RULE STEADY

Encouraged by the strong London market the New York market again started upward this morning with considerable energy. Reading, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and U. S. Steel led the advance. Some of the specialties were in good demand and recorded substantial gains during the early sales. Pittsburgh Coal common and preferred and Pressed Steel Car were particularly strong.

Baltimore & Ohio, Atchafalaya and Miami were quoted ex-dividend. The Rumely issues slumped sharply. There was good buying of Butte & Superior on the local exchange, and it quickly advanced. The rest of the market was steady.

Union Pacific opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced a point further before midday. Reading was up $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced above 169. Steel opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ and crossed 65 before midday.

The petroleum issues were strong. California Petroleum opened unchanged at 26, receded $\frac{1}{2}$ and then advanced to 28. The preferred opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 62 and advanced more than two points. Mexican Petroleum opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced more than three points further before midday.

Rumely was up $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and dropped down to 9, a new low record, and rallied two points before midday. The preferred was up $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 28, receded to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ and recovered to 29 before midday.

On the local exchange Butte & Superior opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced a point further during the first half of the session. Granby opened unchanged at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sold well above 83. Greenpeace opened unchanged at 39 and advanced a point. Mohawk was up a point at 44. There was moderate demand for New Haven.

Further advances were shown in the afternoon for the leading stocks. Canadian Pacific and other railroads were particularly strong.

DIVIDENDS

Keystone Watch Case Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, payable Feb. 1.

A special dividend of 1 per cent on common stock of General Fireproofing Company will be paid Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 28.

The Consolidated Gas Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, payable March 16 to holders of record Feb. 11.

The Ohio Traction Company has declared a dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 2 to holders of record Jan. 27.

The General Chemical Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its common stock, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 20.

The General Asphalt Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its preferred stock, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 13. Semi-annual interest on the 3 per cent five-year debentures will be paid March 2.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its common and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its preferred stocks, payable March 2 to holders of record Feb. 9.

MID-WEST OIL COMPANY
NEW YORK—Mid-West Oil Company reports for year ended Dec. 31 total earnings, \$2,730,538; net profits, \$1,532,144.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Saturday morning, followed by snow or rain; colder to night; brisk west to north winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Unsettled and colder tonight and Saturday; probably snow or rain; moderate to brisk west to north winds.

A weak disturbance central in southern Mississippi is causing rain in parts of the Atlantic slope and in the Northwest. It is much colder in interior districts from the Canadian Northwest and above freezing in many sections. In New England temperature average from 30 degrees at Greenville to 54 degrees at Boston.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

Average in Boston yesterday, 42.13-24.3. IN OTHER CITIES
(In a.m. today.)

Albany, 42; New York, 41; Buffalo, 32; Philadelphia, 41; Chicago, 22; Pittsburgh, 40; Denver, 28; Portland, Me., 40; Des Moines, 28; San Francisco, 40; Jacksonville, 66; St. Louis, 46; Kansas City, 24; Washington, 28; Nantucket, 41.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises, 7:08; High water, 1:30 a.m.; 2:13 p.m.; Length of day, 9:56.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Alcoa	13	13	13	13
Am Ag Chem	54	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Ag Chem pf.	96	96	96	96
Amalgamated	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can pf.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95
Am Car	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Lined Oil	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco pf.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelting	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelting pf.	102	102	102	102
Am Smelting B. pf.	84	84	84	84
Am Steel	34	34	34	34
Am Tel & Tel.	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anacosta	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Asa Realize Co.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Line	123	123	123	123
Atchafalaya	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95
Beth Steel	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beth Steel pf.	77	77	77	77
Brooklyn R. T.	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cal Petrol	26	26	26	26
Cal Petrol pf.	62	62	62	62
Can Pac.	215	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	217 $\frac{1}{2}$
Can Pac. pf.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cent Leather	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28
Cent Leather pf.	97	97	97	97
Ch & Ohio	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ch M & St Paul	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chino	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ch M & St Paul pf.	32	32	32	32
Ch M & St Paul pf.	133	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colorado Fuel	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Con Gas	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
Con Prod.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie pf.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49
Gen Electric	146	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	146	146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goodrich	22	22	22	22
Goodrich pf.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87
Gr Ex	37	37	37	37
Harvester of N. J.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114
Insulation	17	17	17	17
Int Marine	15	15	15	15
Int Met	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Met pf.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Paper	94	94	94	94
Int Paper pf.	39	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Paper pf.	26	26	26	26
K C & N. W.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan City	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan & Texas	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan & Texas pf.	59	60	59	60
Kresge Co.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lake E & West	8	8	8	8
Lake E & West pf.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lehigh Valley	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loose-Wiles Co.	35	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louis & Nash	139	139	139	139
Mex Petrol	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mex Petrol pf.	85	85	85	85
Miami	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mount Pacific	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. & H. & H.	131	132	131	132
Nat Biscuit	134	134	134	134
Nat Biscuit pf.	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. R. of M. & P. 12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevada Con.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. & H. & H. pf.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95
N. Y. & H. & H. pf.	104	104	104	104
N. Y. & H. & H. pf.	104	104	104	104
Norfolk & Western	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Pac.	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ont & West.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
Pa. Mail	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania pf.	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
P. C. & S. L.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pitts Coal	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pitts Coal pf.	91	91	91	91
Pitts Coal pf.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pressed Steel Car	40	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pressed Steel Car pf.	104	104	104	104
Pub Serv Corp.	109	109	109	109
Reading	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rep T & S pf.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rep T & S pf.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89
Rock Island	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island pf.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rumely	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rumely pf.	28	30	28	30
Ry & S. L.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32
Ry & S. L. pf.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seaboard A. L.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seaboard A. L. pf.	53	54	53	54
Seaboard A. L. pf.	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	191 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sloss-Shef.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Pac.	92	92	92	92
Southern Pac pf.	97	97	97	97
Southern Pac pf.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104
Southern Ry	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Ry pf.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	8	8	8	8
Studebaker	79	80	79	80
Teneco	34	35	34	35
Texas Co.	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third Ave.	42	42	42	42
Twin City R. T.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Un B & P.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Un B & P pf.	27	28	27	28
Union Pac.	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	163 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pac pf.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Un Ry of S. F.	22	22	22	22
Un Ry of S. F. pf.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
U. S. C. I. P.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Express	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Rubber	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Rubber pf.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel pf.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utah Copper	54	55	54	55
Va. Car Chem.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32
Wa. Car Chem.	104	104	104	104
Walsh	34	34	34	34
Walsh pf.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union	64	64	64	64
Westinghouse	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
W & L E. 1st pf.	21	21	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Woodworth	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Woodworth pf.	116	116	116	116

*Ex-dividend.

LONDON HAS A BUOYANT AND BROAD MARKET

Prices Move Upward Briskly and all Groups Share in the Advance—Canadian Pacific Is a Strong Feature

AMERICAN RAILS FIRM

LONDON—Markets continue very firm; home rails and gilt edged stocks higher on increased investment demand; Canadas strong.

(By Boston Financial News)
LONDON—Securities ended irregular. Domestic issues, after boiling over, became reactionary and the rise in consols was wiped out. Other gilt-edged investments were irregularly strong on a renewed decline in discounts. Home rails showed irregular weakness.

Americans, while steady, were not particularly prominent. Canadian Pacific acted well. Sentiment on foreigners and mines was cheerful.

De Beers rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19.

PARIS—Bourse left off firm.

BERLIN—A general tone of firmness prevailed at the end of the bourse.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

World's News of Finance, Commerce and Industry

BANKS OF FIVE CITIES TO JOIN NEW RESERVE SYSTEM

Indications Are That All National Institutions Now in Operation Will Come in, Also Several Hundred State Banks and Trust Companies

NEW YORK—There are now in the United States approximately 7520 national banks, with a capital of nearly \$1,000,000,000. Formal applications to the treasury to join the new reserve system had been received from 5194 national banks, with approximate capital of \$750,000,000, up to the close of last week. Applications are coming in at the rate of about 150 to 200 a day. Letters have been received from hundreds of others stating that they will join, but their formal applications (on prescribed form) have not been received, and are, therefore, not counted in the official list.

Advices received at the treasury indicate that there are no national banks now in operation that will not join the system and that in addition to national banks there will be several hundred state banks and trust companies that will be members of the system.

The banks in the three central reserve cities and Boston and Philadelphia, which have so far expressed themselves in favor of joining, are set forth below, with their capital and surplus.

Formal applications have been received at Washington from the first list of New York city national banks:

Bank	Capital	Surplus
Garfield	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Union Exchange	1,000,000	1,000,000
Merchants	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mechanics & Metals	6,000,000	6,000,000
Harriman	500,000	500,000
Fourth	5,000,000	5,000,000
Market & Fulton	1,000,000	1,500,000
Merchants Exchange	600,000	400,000
South	200,000	100,000
Bronx	200,000	200,000
Battery Park	200,000	200,000
National Park	5,000,000	10,000,000
Chase	5,000,000	5,000,000
Nassau	1,000,000	450,000
Sherman	500,000	200,000
Seaboard	1,000,000	2,250,000
Irving	4,000,000	3,000,000
Total	\$33,500,000	\$37,755,000

The following national banks in New York city have expressed intention of joining, either through stockholders or directors, but their formal applications have not yet been sent on to Washington:

Bank	Capital	Surplus
American Exchange	\$5,000,000	\$3,000,000
Bank of New York	2,000,000	3,000,000
Chatham & Pheasant	1,000,000	2,000,000
Chemical	3,000,000	6,000,000
Coal & Iron	1,000,000	200,000
East River	500,000	200,000
First	10,000,000	15,000,000
Hanover	3,000,000	14,000,000
Importers & Traders	1,500,000	6,000,000
Liberty	1,000,000	2,000,000
City	25,000,000	25,000,000
Second	2,000,000	2,000,000
Commerce	25,000,000	10,000,000
Reserve	1,200,000	300,000
Rutgers & Drovers	200,000	100,000
Total	\$1,500,000	\$7,400,000

With aggregate capital and surplus of \$240,555,000, there is already the material for a federal reserve bank capital in New York city alone of \$14,433,300, on the basis of a 6 per cent subscription. There are now only four national banks in New York city (Manhattan) which have not yet taken any action in the matter. When they all enter the system they will supply an aggregate capital of \$119,700,000 and surplus of \$129,605,000, or federal reserve capital of \$14,958,300.

All national banks in Chicago have notified intention of joining the system. In addition Central Trust Company will make application. Capital and surplus of the Chicago institutions, federal reserve bank.

LARGER AUTOMOBILE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1913

WASHINGTON—Automobile exports from the United States are 20 times as much as a decade ago. Total for full year just ended will approximate \$40,000,000, against less than \$2,000,000 in 1903, a decade earlier.

Detailed figures for 11 months ended with November show that 23,579 passenger automobiles and 921 commercial vehicles, valued at approximately \$25,000,000, were sent to foreign countries, and if to this is added the nearly \$6,000,000 worth of parts of automobiles, \$31,000,000 worth of tires and \$1,500,000 worth of automobile engines, total for 11 months is approximately \$38,000,000. Shipments to Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska, which are not included in the figures, approximate \$2,000,000, making grand total for 11 months practically \$40,000,000. In 1903, a decade ago, this total was less than \$2,000,000; in 1906, about \$5,000,000; in 1910, approximately \$16,000,000; in 1911, \$24,000,000; in 1912, \$35,000,000, and in 1913, approximately \$40,000,000.

Meantime imports of automobiles show a marked decline. Total value of automobiles and parts imported in 1909 were nearly \$1,000,000, and in 1913 about \$1,500,000.

American automobiles are sent to all parts of the world, the figures for 1913 showing exports to about 75 countries and colonies.

The largest purchaser of our automobiles is Canada, total sent to that country in 11 months of 1913 being 3824, valued at \$7,870,086. United Kingdom is the next largest customer, with 4504, valued at \$3,842,391, while to Australia, New Zealand and other British Oceania were exported 3069 automobiles, valued at \$2,855,330; to South America, 2474, valued at \$2,773,140; Germany 939, valued at \$811,293; France 801, valued at

SEARS ROEBUCK REPORTS LARGER YEAR'S PROFITS

NEW YORK—Sears, Roebuck & Co. report for year ended Dec. 31, 1913, compares as follows:

	1913	1912
Sales, less returns	\$91,357,276	\$77,116,858
Dis. on inv.	291,870	106,834
Total	\$91,649,146	\$77,223,692
Deductions	82,591,577	68,961,081
Net profit for yr.	\$9,057,569	\$8,262,611

*Equal to 21.14 per cent on \$40,000,000 common stock after 7 per cent preferred dividends, compared with 18.3 per cent in 1912 and 15.9 per cent in 1911.

Profit and loss account follows:

Undivided profits Dec. 31, 1912	\$12,059,255
Net profit for yr. ended Dec. 31, 1913	9,057,569
7 per cent dividends on pd stock	559,352
Total	12,618,617
Surplus for year 1913	2,799,965
Total surplus Dec. 31, 1913	17,727,837

ELECTRIC EARNINGS

Stone & Webster report earnings of the following companies for the month of December, 1913, and for the 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1913; also of companies for the month of November not before reported:

Company	Capital	Surplus
American Trust	\$1,000,000	\$100,000
Boatmen's Bank	2,000,000	1,000,000
Central National	1,000,000	50,000
Franklin	600,000	500,000
German Savings	600,000	500,000
International	200,000	300,000
Merch. Laclede Nat.	1,700,000	1,500,000
Merchants Nat.	1,500,000	500,000
Mercantile Trust	3,000,000	6,500,000
Mississippi Val. Tr.	3,000,000	2,000,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	10,000,000	2,000,000
South Side	200,000	200,000
State National	2,000,000	400,000
Third National	2,000,000	2,000,000
Mechanics Am. Nat.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	\$35,700,000	\$27,090,000

With combined capital and surplus of \$62,700,000 the St. Louis banks and trust companies already can supply \$3,767,400 of federal reserve bank capital.

The following 13 Boston national banks have signified their intention of joining. They have combined capital and surplus of \$43,330,000, 6 per cent of which is \$2,599,800.

Bank	Capital	Surplus
Boylston	\$700,000	\$150,000
Commercial	250,000	250,000
Commerce	1,500,000	1,000,000
First	5,000,000	5,000,000
First Nat.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Hyde Park	100,000	30,000
Merchants	10,000,000	5,000,000
Nat. Union	1,000,000	1,000,000
Webster & Atlas	1,000,000	500,000
Exchange Trust Co.	500,000	250,000
Federal Trust Co.	1,000,000	250,000
Peoples	300,000	150,000
Total	\$26,650,000	\$17,700,000

Twenty-seven national banks in Philadelphia named below have so far expressed their intention of coming in:

Bank	Capital	Surplus
Bank of N. America	\$1,000,000	\$2,250,000
Central	1,000,000	3,150,000
City	1,000,000	1,750,000
Commerce	2,000,000	1,350,000
Fourth	1,500,000	1,500,000
Nat. Union	1,000,000	6,000,000
Franklin	1,000,000	3,000,000
Girard	2,000,000	4,500,000
Kensington	250,000	300,000
Market Street	1,000,000	1,100,000
Nat. Liberty	1,000,000	2,250,000
Northern	200,000	200,000
South	200,000	700,000
Penn.	500,000	1,400,000
Philadelphia	1,500,000	4,000,000
Union	200,000	200,000
Southwestern	200,000	100,000
Tenth	200,000	100,000
Trust	200,000	750,000
Union	500,000	650,000
Wilmington	200,000	400,000
Security	250,000	600,000
Total	20,980,000	30,980,000

*Have made formal application to the treasury department at Washington. These Philadelphia banks, with aggregate capital and surplus of \$60,060,000, will supply \$3,603,600 of capital for a federal reserve bank.

AMERICAN CAN'S SMALLER RETURNS

NEW YORK—Net earnings of the American Can Company for the year 1913 are understood to have been slightly under \$7,000,000, compared with \$7,322,932 in 1912.

No action toward the paying off of the 8.00 per cent accumulated dividends on the preferred stock is anticipated in the near future.

It is understood that on account of the institution of the government suit for the company's dissolution nothing will be done on the matter of accumulated dividends in the near future.

The falling off in earnings, which it is expected the 1913 report will show, is due to the smaller fruit crop and salmon pack as well as the general depression in business.

PENNSYLVANIA ORDERS CARS

Altoona states that the Pennsylvania railroad has placed order at its Juniata shops for 34 Atlantic type locomotives and at its car shops orders for 1000 box cars and 50 all-steel passenger coaches.

It is understood that these orders are only a part of the company's 1914 equipment program. Six hundred will be benefited by the order.

REASON FOR THE CONTRACTION IN STEEL EARNINGS

Falling Off in Production and Lower Prices Combine to Cut Down Corporation's Profits—Tariff Law Factor

COMPARISONS MADE

NEW YORK—The shrinkage in Steel earnings in last quarter of 1913 was due to an unusual contraction in production following a prolonged period of extraordinary activity, and to lower prices, brought about to a large extent by the Underwood tariff. Incidentally, the heavy falling off in railroad revenues has resulted in a contraction of the main source of outlet. This also helped the falling off in output in last quarter of 1913, which was maintained throughout 1912, and first three-quarters of 1913 at a record-breaking level.

In the depressions of 1903-1904, 1907-1908, the latter part of 1911 and early part of 1912 steel companies were protected by a high tariff, which facilitated a restoration of prices to a reasonable level. Manufacturers, with the Underwood tariff in view, now question their ability to force prices up as rapidly as after previous depressions.

There has been fair buying since Jan. 1, but the advance in prices has not been as much more than \$1 per ton. One leading manufacturer says: "In view of the lowering of duties, steel markets must travel in sympathy with foreign markets. That the tariff is hurting the steel business there is no question, and it is necessary to maintain prices at a parity with quotations abroad to hold domestic markets at seaboard prices."

There will have to be a heavy increase in shipments at advancing prices, or Steel will not be able to make as good a showing in the current quarter as in last quarter of 1913. Steel manufacturers estimate earnings for current quarter below \$20,000,000, but these estimates may be subject to a radical revision before end of March. An increase in railroad rates would stimulate the steel industry, but so far as prices are concerned, the foreign situation is more of a factor than at any time in history.

Earnings in the last quarter of 1911 were \$23,155,017. October earnings were \$9,159,338, November \$9,946,716 and December, \$9,048,962. In first quarter of 1912 January earnings were \$5,243,406, February \$5,427,320, and March \$7,156,247; a total of \$17,826,973.

Considering that the corporation shipped between 13,000,000 and 13,500,000 tons last year, a new record, earnings do not compare favorably with preceding years. Steel last year earned \$137,133,000, compared with \$141,000,000 in 1910 on shipments of 10,732,995 tons and \$161,000,000 in 1907 on shipments of 10,564,537 tons. In 1908, a depressed year, earnings were \$91,847,000 on shipments of only 6,206,937 tons. Among the reasons for the falling off in earnings per ton sold are lower prices and higher costs. For several years there has been no cooperation by manufacturers to maintain so-called reasonable prices, which is also held partly responsible.

Net of United States Steel per ton of steel sold in 1913 was approximately \$10.40. The following gives net from 1901, surplus available for dividends, percentage on the preferred and percentage available for common stock:

1913, 138, November 1912, 141,000,754 and December, 1911, \$7,048,962. In first quarter of 1912 January earnings were \$5,243,406, February \$5,427,320, and March \$7,136,747; a total of \$17,826,973.

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The following gives shipments of steel "for sale," total earnings per ton and net per ton from 1902. "Net" earnings are obtained by deducting sinking funds on subsidiary bonds, depreciation and extinguishment funds and extraordinary replacement funds from total earnings:

Year	Shipments Total earn. Net earn. (tons)	per ton	per ton
1913	13,200,000	\$10.40	\$8.42
1912	12,500,019	8.05	6.67
1911	9,576,248	11.40	8.91
1910	10,733,905	13.14	10.88
1909	8,900,660	13.34	10.98
1908	6,206,932	14.80	12.06
1907	10,564,537	15.24	12.55
1906	10,732,433	14.50	11.99
1905	9,226,386	12.98	10.45
1904	9,772,780	10.80	8.51
1903	7,458,979	14.93	14.93
1902	8,107,232	16.25	15.25

*Estimated. While average per cent balance available for the common from 1901 to 1913, inclusive, averaged 8.5 per cent, average over the last three years has been only 7.5 per cent. The corporation in 1911 showed 5.9 per cent on the common and in 1912, 5.7 per cent. For the last three years Steel has been depending on increased production for earnings, rather than high prices on a smaller output, as in its earlier years.

VALUABLE GIFT FOR UNIVERSITY

RENO, Nev.—Through the safety first convention the engineering department of the University of Nevada has received a gift worth several hundred dollars, consisting of a steam turbine generator and headlight with reflector from the Remy Electric Company, says the Gazette.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

NEW YORK — Commercial bar silver
 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. off $\frac{1}{4}$ c; Mexican dollars 45c, un-
 changed.

LONDON — Bar silver easy, 26 7-16d.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$44,961.

LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED

LONDON—The \$4,500,000 New Zealand loan was over-subscribed in two hours after the opening of the subscription lists today.

EXTENT OF THE RECENT ADVANCE IN BOND PRICES

NEW YORK—Since Dec. 31 there has been an average advance in railroad bonds of over 2½ points, and from lowest levels of last year representative issues are up close to five points on the average. Some let-up in the steady advance has been experienced since Wednesday.

There is still a margin of about 2½ points through which the average of 25 representative railroad issues will have to advance to bring it to level of the end of January last year—the high average of that year. From the high point since the 1907 depression, 95.25 at end of December, 1908, the average is now off over 8½ points. It is, however, about 7½ points above the average low.

The following gives average price of 25 representative railroad bonds near end of each month for a period of years:

Month	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
January	95.35	90.15	90.54	91.43	92.84
February	88.04	91.14	91.15	92.97	
March	86.08	90.82	91.44	91.88	
April	85.67	90.68	91.43	91.10	
May	85.43	90.08	91.26	90.98	
June	83.99	90.14	91.43	90.95	
July	85.10	89.86	91.40	90.57	
August	86.70	89.57	91.10	90.42	
September	83.85	89.06	90.32	91.61	
October	84.80	89.34	90.92	91.44	
November	83.97	89.04	91.37	90.94	
December	83.88	88.67	90.97	91.13	

TEN MILLIONS BONDS SOLD BY THE ST. PAUL

NEW YORK—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has sold to Kuhn, Loeb

Leading Events in Athletic World

WATER POLO AND SWIMMING WORK ACTIVE AGAIN

Completion of the Mid-Year Examinations Will Permit College Teams to Take Up Their Competition Again in League

PENN SHOWING GOOD

NEW YORK.—Followers of the Intercollegiate Swimming and Water Polo League are just now looking forward to the completion of the midyear examination period at the various colleges at which time the championship events will be taken up again where they were left off about a week ago.

Every team in the league has completed in at least one intercollegiate match and it is possible to get a fairly good line on the men most likely to win the individual championship titles when they take place in March. College of the City of New York is the only member of the league which has completed its schedule in both swimming and water polo. In swimming she lost three meets, one each to Princeton, Yale, and Pennsylvania, while she succeeded in defeating Columbia. In water polo, however, she lost every meet, being defeated by every other team in the league. Princeton has had a swimming meet with C. C. N. Y. and a water polo game with the same institution, winning both. Yale has also defeated C. C. N. Y. twice. Pennsylvania has had two swimming meets and has played two games of water polo. In swimming she vanquished C. C. N. Y., and Columbia, while in water polo she defeated C. C. N. Y., but lost her other game to Columbia by the close score of 24-22. Columbia lost both of her swimming meets, the first to C. C. N. Y. and the second to Pennsylvania. She won, however, both her games in water polo: the first from C. C. N. Y. and the second from Pennsylvania.

The meets which have been held up to date have developed some very good swimmers. In the 50-yard event the best man so far is C. V. Schacht, Yale 17, who swims this distance in 26.8. H. O'Sullivan, Princeton 16, is next with 26.2-5-8, a time which both Summers and Mayer of Yale have equaled. Mary of Yale and Overacker of Pennsylvania follow with 26.3-5-8. From these records Yale is the favorite in this event, figuring on three places, since O'Sullivan of Princeton has a record of 26.2-5-8, which is equaled by two Yale men and excellent by another.

Capt. E. J. D. Cross of Princeton leads in the 100-yard event with a record of 59.3-5-8. Roberts and Marr of Yale follow with 61.8, and 62.5, respectively. Overacker of Pennsylvania has done the distance in 62.2-5-8, while O'Sullivan, Princeton, 1m. 2s., Summers, Yale, 1m. 3s., and Masten, Pennsylvania, 1m. 4s., follow in the order named. Princeton appears the favorite to get the most points in this event.

Princeton should also take the 220-yard event, with Captain Cross leading with a mark of 2m. 36.4-5-8. Shroyok of Pennsylvania follows with 2m. 45s., and Gould, a Yale freshman, has a record of 2m. 45.1-5-8. Next in order comes Creamer, Pennsylvania, 2m. 49s.; Reamer, C. C. N. Y., 2m. 49.2-5-8, and Lester, Princeton, 2m. 51s.

Yale leads in fancy diving with MacGregor and McAlenan; Evans, a freshman at Pennsylvania, is next; and is followed by Barrett, Columbia; Burman, C. C. N. Y., and Brereton and Friesell, Princeton.

Shoemaker of Pennsylvania has the plunge record of 72ft., but is at present ineligible. For Princeton Robinson, who did 60½ft. last year, has done 71½ft. this year. Kottke, a Columbia swimmer, who did 74ft. last year, has only done 66ft. so far this season; and Smith of Yale, who last year went 71½ft., has only done 67ft.

So far Yale seems to have by far the best relay team. They have competed at 200 yards, in a 75-foot tank, and made the excellent record of 1m. 45s., or an average of 26 1-5 per man. Princeton and Pennsylvania follow with teams which are quite evenly matched, and both outclass Columbia and C. C. N. Y.

In water polo Princeton has defeated C. C. N. Y., 92-0, the largest score ever made in an intercollegiate contest. Pennsylvania won from the same team, and both Yale and Columbia have also beaten them. C. C. N. Y. has scored on every team in the league but Princeton. The standing of the water polo teams is in the following order: Princeton, Columbia, Yale, Pennsylvania and C. C. N. Y.

M'LEAN TAKES THREE CONTESTS

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Robert McLean of Chicago won three of the four senior events in the international outdoor skating races Thursday. The summary:

440 yards, won by McLean; Horton, second; time, 51s. One mile, won by McLean; time, 4m. 38s. Two miles, won by McLean; time, 15m. 20s.

BESCHER WANTS MORE MONEY NEW YORK.—Robert Besch, outfielder of the New York Nationals, secured from Cincinnati this winter, has forfeited the Giants that he wants more money than has been offered him. He states that he will report for spring training.

SWIMMING STAR AT PENNSYLVANIA



J. D. ANGENY, JR., '15

PICKUPS

Manager Mack has sold Harry Fritz, an outfielder, to the Troy team of the New York state league under an optional agreement.

It isn't often that one player steals four bases in a single game as did Carey of Pittsburgh last summer. And just to show that it was nothing exceptional for him, he repeated.

John Dobbs, former outfielder for the Chicago Nationals, is to manage the New Orleans club of the Southern league this summer. This will be the third Southern league club he has managed.

Pitcher Mathewson advises young pitchers to try to get control before they use curves. Mathewson is the greatest pitcher for controlling the ball the game has seen since the days of J. G. Clark.

R. L. Lowe, a Boston National league player in the early '90s, has signed to coach the Washington and Jefferson College baseball team this spring. In his time he was one of the best second basemen the game had.

It will certainly be interesting to see the list of major league players whom the Federal League magnates have signed for the "outlaws." They will have to be made public soon, as spring training is due to start in a couple of months.

Manager Hogan of the Venice Club of the Pacific Coast league is credited with saying that Pitcher Koestner, who is going to receive a tryout by the Chicago Nationals, is the best man secured by the majors from that league last fall.

The Pittsburgh Nationals have signed Lloyd Watt, a recruit pitcher who was given a trial by the St. Louis Nationals last year. He was highly recommended to Pittsburgh by Konechky, the first baseman secured from the St. Louis team this year.

Baseball fans will be well pleased to know that J. T. Sheppard, formerly of the Chicago Nationals, has signed to manage the Toledo club of the American Association. Sheppard has been a great fielder in his day, and should make good as a manager.

TENER GIVES OUT CONTRACT LIST

NEW YORK.—John K. Tener, president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, has announced that the following contracts and releases have been approved:

Contracts.—With Brooklyn, Edward M. Heuback. With Chicago, Thomas J. Needham. With New York, Milton J. Stock. With Boston, J. J. Murray, 1914, 1915, 1916. With Pittsburgh, Max G. Carey, 1914, 1915. With Cincinnati, Bob Hartman, Martin J. O'Toole and Edward E. Menner.

Terms accepted.—By Boston, terms of George A. Davis, Jr. Release.—By Cincinnati to Norfolk (Va.) league, Mark Stewart.

SCOTT SIGNS WITH BOSTON BLUFTON, Ind.—Everett Scott, an infielder, has signed a contract to play with the Boston American league club next season at a salary of \$2500, after refusing an offer of \$4000 to join the Indianapolis Federal league team.

MANAGER TINKER SIGNS BECK CHICAGO.—Announcement is made here that Manager J. B. Tinker of the Chicago Federals has signed Fred Beck of the Buffalo Internationals for next summer. Beck was formerly with the Boston and Cincinnati Nationals.

DETROIT SIGNS HALL CARTHAGE, Mo.—Mark Hall, a pitcher with the Detroit American league club, has signed his contract with the Detroit club for the coming year at an increased salary.

CLEVELAND GETS CARISCH CLEVELAND, O.—Catcher Carisch has signed to play with the Cleveland Americans next season.

HARVARD TAKES NEW YORK SQUASH TENNIS TITLE

Crimson Players Defeat Heights Casino Six Games to One and Finish With Clean Slate

NEW YORK.—Members of the Harvard Club are today congratulating their squash tennis team over its regaining the championship of the interclub league Thursday by defeating the Heights Casino players 6 matches to 1. This victory gave the Harvard Club a clean slate in the league standing with five victories and no defeats.

The Harvard Club was represented by its strongest team, and scored an easy victory. In the second half of the tourney between the Columbia and Princeton clubs on the Princeton courts the Tigers won by 4 games to 1.

A. J. Cordier, the handicap champion, was the only player on the Brooklyn team to win for his club. He defeated F. H. Davis in straight sets after a hard-fought match. Cordier played all around the Harvard player in the first set, but in the second Davis made a strong rally and forced his opponent to 18-16 for a victory. George Whitney, the champion, lost one set to C. M. Bull, Jr., the ranking tennis player.

Dr. A. Stillman, 2d, the former national champion, was extended to the limit to win from J. L. Lowe. The Brooklyn player captured the first set, but the effort appeared too much for him, and Stillman, by playing the sideways, won the next two and the match. The other three-set match was between E. S. Winston of the Harvard Club and George Abbott of the Heights Casino.

HARVARD VS. HEIGHTS CASINO G. Whitney, Harvard, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, 10-17, 15-9, 15-4; Dr. A. J. Cordier, Harvard, defeated J. L. Lowe, Heights Casino, 6-15, 15-12, 15-8; Stillman, Harvard, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, 15-12, 15-9, 15-4; J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, 15-12, 15-9, 15-4; L. du Pont Irving, Harvard, defeated R. Cordier, Heights Casino, 15-12, 15-9, 15-4; J. Cordier, Heights Casino, defeated F. H. Davis, Harvard, 15-12, 15-9, 15-4; E. S. Winston, Harvard, defeated G. Abbott, Heights Casino, 15-12, 15-9, 15-4; A. W. Swann, Harvard, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, 15-12, 15-9, 15-4.

COLUMBIA VS. PRINCETON S. H. Bird, Princeton, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia, 15-12, 15-9, 15-4; E. W. Putnam, Columbia, defeated W. M. McCoy, Princeton, 15-12, 15-9, 15-4; J. Taylor, Princeton, 15-12, 15-9, 15-4; M. L. Cornell, Columbia, defeated J. Little, Princeton, 15-12, 15-9, 15-4; R. Kuley, Columbia, defeated T. Le Boutillier, Princeton, 15-12, 15-9, 15-4.

BOWDOIN NAMES SCHEDULE FOR FENCING TEAM

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Manager Gordon P. Floyd 15 of the Bowdoin fencing team, has just announced his schedule for the season as approved by the athletic council. The list of dates has yet to be acted upon by the faculty but it is believed that there will be no objections from that body, and that the best schedule ever arranged for a Bowdoin fencing team will be carried out. The season opens Saturday evening, Feb. 14, when the Yale team comes to Brunswick. This will be the first time that a Yale fencing team has ever been in the state, as well as the first time that a New Haven athletic team of any kind has ever competed at Brunswick.

Bowdoin faces Harvard at Cambridge, Feb. 20, and Feb. 28 will go to Williams-town to meet Williams. The team will fence in the intercollegiate at Cambridge, March 21 against Harvard, Yale and Cornell, and three of the four teams will go to New York a week later for the final matches with the three teams from the southern division of the association. A large squad has been practicing regularly under Coach Frederick W. Maroney, and while the team has not as yet been picked, the men who seem most likely to secure places on the team are Leadbetter, Payson, Porritt and Floyd. No captain has yet been elected.

BRADLEY TO MANAGE TORONTO TORONTO.—President J. A. Gilmore of the Federal league announced here Thursday that William Bradley, former third baseman of the Cleveland Americans, would manage the local Federal league team this summer.

LEONARD READY TO SIGN FRESNO, Cal.—Pitcher Leonard of the Boston Americans has telegraphed Manager Carrigan that the club's terms are satisfactory and that he will sign his 1914 contract as soon as it arrives.

HOPPE WINS WITH EASE PROVIDENCE, R. I.—It took William Hoppe just seven innings to defeat Kogi Yamada, the Japanese champion, Thursday night, in a 500-ball exhibition match at 18.2 ballline billiards.

BOSTON SIGNS BEDIENT Hugh Bedient, pitcher for the Boston Americans, has signed his contract for 1914. He had been approached by the Federals, but stated he was well pleased with the Boston terms.

FEDERALS WANT FOURNIER TACOMA, Wash.—John Fournier, outfielder of the Chicago Americans has received a telegram from J. B. Tinker offering a three-year contract in the Chicago Federal league.

CINCINNATI SIGNS GONZALES CINCINNATI.—It was announced that the headquarters of the Cincinnati club Thursday that Catcher Gonzales, the Cuban, has signed for the season.

YALE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE IS ONE OF NINE GAMES

Contest With Wesleyan Will Not Take Place and Wednesday Opening Has Been Given Up Entirely

COACHES ARE NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale undergraduates are today expressing much satisfaction over the varsity football schedule and assistant coaches for this fall as announced by Manager Charles Neal and Capt. N. S. Talbot Thursday afternoon. The schedule is one game shorter than that of 1913, but it appears to be one that will furnish better competition for the big Blue team.

For the first time in many years Yale will not have a Wednesday date. This is due to the fact that Wesleyan, who has been Yale's opening opponent for some years, has declined to play against the New Haven team next fall and the date has been given up entirely.

The 1914 season will open with the University of Maine Sept. 26. Last fall Maine held Yale to a 0-to-0 score. The final game will be with Harvard as usual, taking place Nov. 21, and being played in the new bowl which is now under construction. The only game away from home is that with Princeton at Princeton, Nov. 14.

Much satisfaction is being expressed over the game which is to be played with Notre Dame Oct. 17. Notre Dame is the college that gave the West Point Academy a big surprise last fall, and as it is a great exponent of the forward pass, local football enthusiasts are looking forward to their first chance to see the open game as played in the West.

Captain Talbot has selected as assistants to Head Coach F. A. Hinkley and Coach W. T. Bull, four players, all members of the 1913 eleven. They are P. G. Cornish of Albuquerque, N. M.; Nathaniel Wheeler of Fairfield, Conn.; H. A. Marston of Portsmouth, O., and J. S. Pendleton of Minneapolis.

The winter football practice, which has been going on for the last two weeks, has been discontinued during examinations. Coach Hinkley left New Haven Thursday for at least a week, but practice probably will be resumed when he returns. The full schedule follows:

Sept. 26, University of Maine; Oct. 3, University of Virginia; 10, Lehigh; 17, Notre Dame; 24, Washington and Jefferson; 21, Colgate.

Nov. 7, Brown University; 14, Princeton at Princeton; 21, Harvard.

PLANS COMPLETE FOR I. A. A. A. MEET

Plans have been completed for the first annual indoor track and field meet of the Irish-American Athletic Association in Mechanics hall tomorrow evening and the prospects of some excellent competition appear to be very bright.

Whether T. J. Halpin, captain of the Boston A. A. will run at this meet has not yet been definitely decided. He has entered for the Brooklyn College games at New York, but an effort is being made to have this entry cancelled that he may run in Boston.

The Harvard varsity relay team is scheduled to meet the Boston A. A. in their second relay race. Should Halpin not be able to run for the B. A. A., it will greatly weaken that team.

CORNELL MINOR SPORTS LISTED

ITHACA, N. Y.—Three athletic schedules in the minor sports department have been approved by the Cornell committee on student affairs. They include fencing, swimming and wrestling and are as follows:

Wrestling.—Feb. 14, McGill in Ithaca; 20, Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; 21, navy in Annapolis; 27, Columbia in New York; 28, Princeton in Philadelphia.

Fencing.—Feb. 27, Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; 28, navy in Annapolis; March 13, Columbia in New York; 28, semi-finals in Boston; April 10 and 11, finals in New York.

Swimming.—Feb. 13, Harvard in Boston; Feb. 14, Brown in Providence.

TENNIS SINGLES WON BY JONES

PINEHURST, N. C.—J. D. E. Jones, the Rhode Island champion, was the winner of the men's singles event of the fourth annual mid-winter tennis championship Thursday in a brilliant final round with H. A. McKinney, former Rhode Island champion, by the score of 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

The climax came in the second set, where McKinney made a fine recovery after a poor beginning. In the ninth game the score was brought to even eight times. Jones finally forcing his opponent to the net and winning the deciding point on an overhead lob.

SWEENEY WITH FEDERALS BUFFALO, N. Y.—Catcher Sweeney of the New York Americans held a conference here Thursday with President Mullen of the Buffalo Federal league club, and afterward announced that he had agreed to sign a 1914 contract to play with that club.

ESSEX SELECTED FOR TOURNEY BY WOMEN GOLFERS

Annual Meet of Metropolitan Association Opens May 25—Mrs. Paterson President Again

NEW YORK.—An unconditional offer to hold the tournament at any time the association saw fit to select won the women's metropolitan golf championship for 1914 for the Essex County Country Club at the annual meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association held Thursday at the Biltmore.

Though the Plainfield Country Club applied for the tournament over a month ago and its application was the only one presented before the meeting, the offer was limited to certain specified dates, and Plainfield as a result received little consideration from the delegates when the actual voting began. In fact the Montclair Golf Club was the only one to make a showing against Essex County in the voting. Essex County received 28 votes and Montclair 15.

The dates selected were May 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, from Monday to Friday inclusive of the last week of that month. Mrs. Lawrence Swift, the secretary of the association, conducted the campaign for the week that was finally chosen, and though a few of the delegates wanted to select the third week in June Mrs. Swift won easily.

Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Baltusrol, was re-elected president and will serve her fifth term as head of the association. The other officers selected, most of whom were re-elected, were Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, vice-president; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Englewood, secretary; Miss Eleanor Whitney, Morris county, treasurer; executive committee, Miss Page Schwarzwald, Mahopac; Mrs. Percy Ingalls, Essex county, and Mrs. Walter Perry, Baltusrol. During 1913 the association increased its membership and there are now 46 clubs on the roll.

HUTCHINS WINS SQUASH CONTEST

Play continues today in the Massachusetts squash racket championship tournament being held on the courts of the Boston Athletic Association, and from present indications it looks as if Constantine Hutchins of the B. A. A. will again win the state title.

Hutchins won his way into the semifinals Thursday by defeating Norman Cabot, of the Tennis and Racquet Club in straight games, the scores being 15-7, 15-5, and 15-9. The fast B. A. A. player won the first and last games very easily, the second game being the only one in which he had to exert himself to any great extent.

START BIG KEEL FOR CUP RACER

BATH, Me.—The lead bulb for the keel of the cup defender Defiance was started Thursday, and it was expected that the 75 tons of metal available would be in the flask by midnight. It will be several days before the bulb will be sufficiently cool to smooth it off.

The running of the lead was under the direction of several moulders and designer George Owen, none of the Philadelphia, New York or Boston members of the syndicate being present. Two car loads of fir from Oregon and Washington for inside planking, have arrived at the yard.

QUIMET LEAVES FOR BROOKLINE

PINEHURST, N. C.—Francis Quimet, national open golf champion, left Thursday night for his home in Brookline, Mass., after a week of intermittent play on the Pinehurst Country Club's links. He announced that he would return to Pinehurst to play in the annual North and South amateur tournament which starts March 27, just before his proposed trip to England. Local golfers were somewhat disappointed at the showing made by Quimet during his play here. His best cards were two of 76 each, with one 77.

B. A. A. RECEIVES I. A. A. C. ENTRIES

Manager G. V. Brown of the Boston Athletic Association received Thursday the entries of the Irish-American A. C. of New York for the B. A. A. indoor track meet which takes place Feb. 6.

Among the entries are M. W. Sheppard, the great middle-distance runner; P. J. MacDonald, the Olympic shot putter; J. J. Eller, the hurdler, A. R. Kiviat, the world's champion indoor mile record holder, and Hannes Kolehmainen, the famous Finnish distance runner.

O'DAY TO SEE JOHNSTONE CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Henry O'Day is expected in this city today as the special representative of the Chicago Nationals for a conference with Outfielder Johnstone, who has been approached by the Chicago Federals. Neither club has as yet succeeded in signing him for 1914.

BRONKIE AND SMITH SIGN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Nationals received the signed contracts of Herman Bronkie, third baseman, and Charles Smith, a pitcher.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

If there is one thing one admires about Harold Hilton more than anything else it is his whole-hearted appreciation of the fine points in the golf of others, whether they be fellow-countrymen of his own or not. He said many nice things about American golfers in the past but his editorial in Golf Illustrated headed "The American Invasion of 1914" is one of the many examples we get of the British high ideal of sportsmanship and it is with keen pleasure that I quote it here. Praise from so great a player is well worth having, for no one knows more about golf than Mr. Hilton himself. We can only hope that if the "Invasion" does come off our papers will show generosity and good fellowship equal to that to be found in this article:

The Woodland club of Massachusetts has signified its intention of sending Francis Ouimet over here next year to take part in the amateur championship at Sandwich, and no doubt at the same time to once again break a spear with the British professionals in the open event at Prestwick.

This is good news, as all British golfers must naturally be anxious for an opportunity to see the game of this youthful American prodigy, who in a hand-to-hand encounter massacred our two stalwarts, Edward Ray and Harry Vardon.

Now that the visit of the open champion of the United States has been as definitely arranged as is possible so many months in advance, the probable sequel will be that other American amateurs will join the young Massachusetts player in the journey across the Atlantic. All will be very welcome, but the two golfers whom we should particularly wish to see accompanying Mr. Ouimet are Jerome Travers and Charles Evans, Jr.—the former because he is the present holder of the amateur championship of the United States, and the Chicago player because he left a more than pleasing impression behind him when he was over here in 1911, and moreover because we know him to be a very fine golfer. In the playing of the individual strokes, from the teeing ground to the putting-green, we hold him to be probably as fine an executant as any amateur.

Against such a trio we should certainly have to look to our laurels at Sandwich next May. No one can have any doubt as to the wonderful natural ability of Mr. Ouimet, while the man who can play single-handed against Ray and Vardon and defeat them both must be more than moderately blessed with courage and the necessary temperament of the game. In Mr. Travers amateur golf has, to our way of thinking, just about the finest player of matches in the whole wide world. We have had amateurs, like the late Lieutenant Tait and John Ball, who could be relied upon never to give anything away through excess of anxiety; but we much doubt whether even the lion-hearted Freddie Tait was possessed of quite the same wonderful faculty of pulling himself out of a tight corner as is Jerome Travers.

In many ways the game of Mr. Travers bears a strong resemblance to that of Lieutenant Tait, in that the one can, and the other could, play the most erratic shots, and continue to play this uncertain form of golf, but still beat an opponent who on the whole had been extremely accurate. It is a form of golf which is extremely difficult to play against, as one never knows quite what one's opponent is going to do next. In the first instance the initial error is prone to lead an opponent into a feeling of false security, and in consequence he is apt to play a little slackly; and when the almost inevitable dramatic recovery appears on the scene, there is a somewhat natural inclination to a form of unsteadiness, and a hole which in the first instance appeared to be half won, and which in any case should certainly have been halved, is irredeemably lost. There is nothing in the game more demoralizing than those little contretemps which are so often making their appearance in games in which the never-give-in performers like Mr. Travers are taking part. The only safe manner in which to play the game against such men is to play to schedule, paying no attention whatever to possible mistakes and recoveries alike.

When Mr. Travers was over here in 1909 he was not granted an opportunity of exhibiting his real form. He was in no shape for playing the royal and ancient game, and, taking everything into consideration, his performance against Capt. W. A. Henderson in the opening round was a wonderful exhibition of grit and concentration. Having played with him a day or two previously and witnessed an exhibition of the game which would have disgraced a six handicap player, we were consequently much impressed by the manner in which he literally forced himself to play in that match against Captain Henderson.

"Chick" Evans we know, and we appreciate his game, as it is natural and effortless, peculiarly so in comparison with the majority of American golfers. Had he but the temperament for the game that Jerry Travers possesses, he would have won championships before now. But he is strong where the New York player is weak, and weak where Mr. Travers is so patently strong; and it is apparently the species of strength of which the latter is the happy possessor that wins championships.

American amateurs have made several attempts to win our premier amateur honor, and we can never forget that they were once successful in their en-

deavors, as the victory of Walter J. Travis, at Sandwich in 1904, was a rather severe shock to our national pride. Since 1911, however, we have had the consolation of knowing that the account in the international ledger has been duly balanced, as on that occasion we secured their national trophy at Apawamis.

At the time Mr. Travis proved successful, the English press was not a little inclined to grudge the American golfer his proper meed of praise. It has always been our opinion that Walter J. Travis won our amateur championship of 1904 on his merits, as the game he played on that occasion was more consistent in its accuracy than that of any other competitor in the field.

If both Mr. Ouimet and Mr. Travers come to Sandwich next year there are more unlikely things than that of history repeating itself; but still we hold the opinion that the amateur championship of Great Britain is still a little more difficult to win than the amateur championship of the United States—not necessarily because the standard of golf played by the leading players on this side is in any way better than that displayed by America's best amateurs, but for the reason that there are a greater number of players on this side who are just a little less skilful than the very best, but are quite capable of defeating anybody they may meet, than are to be found on the other side of the Atlantic.

CANNOT ARRANGE HARVARD-YALE WATER CARNIVAL

Harvard has found it impossible to give the Yale swimming management a satisfactory date for a meet, and the plans for a water carnival with the Blue this winter have been called off.

When the Crimson schedule was first made public Yale was not listed, and the reason given was that Yale's season closed too early to afford a favorable opportunity for a date.

Last week, however, the Crimson manager sought to arrange an earlier date, and Feb. 11 was offered, but this likewise has been refused and negotiations officially called off. The Harvard team will be given its first real test Feb. 7 in the competition with Cornell at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. On the same night the freshman team will meet the Mechanic Arts swimmers in the Cambridge tank also.

FEDERALS AFTER MOSELEY

CHICAGO.—Pitcher Earl Moseley of the Boston Americans is expected in this city today from his home in Youngstown, O., for the purpose of conferring with President J. A. Gilmore of the Federal league regarding the signing of a contract for 1914 with that organization.

HARVARD AGAIN BEATS B. A. A.

Harvard's varsity hockey team won another practice game from the fast Boston A. A. seven in the Boston Arena Thursday evening by a score of 4 to 3. The game was one of the fastest the Crimson has played and the men worked well together.

JOHNSTONE TO SEE SOMERS

CLEVELAND.—First Baseman Johnstone, accompanied by Scout Doyle of the Cleveland Americans, is expected in this city today to confer with President C. W. Somers of the local club regarding the signing of a contract for 1914.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, 7:45 to 11:15. LOUISE. Edna, Deliverance, Shadow, Laetitia, Lullaby, Cond. Andre-Caplet.
TOMORROW, 2 to 5. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Frieda Hempel, Leveroni, Constantino, Amato, Tavecchia, Lullaby, Cond. Morand.
TOMORROW, 8 to 10:30. LA BOHEME. Shawlow, Helene, Tanlongo, Fernand, Puletti, Mercedes, Cond. Schiavoni. Prices 50c to \$2.50.
SUN., 8 to 10. Constantino, Berita, Mustaf, Mercedes, Koller. Orch. of 75. Prices 25c to \$1. Box seats \$1.50.
MON., 8 to 10:45. CAVALLETTA RUSTICANA. Carolina White, Leonide, Ferrarini, Fontana, Forstner, Followed by PAGLIACCI. Alice Nielsen, Ferrarini-Fontana, Ancona, Eterrett, Cond. Morand.
Box Office.—Week days 9 to 6. Sundays 2 to 9. Reg. prices \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown office, Boston, 162 Boylston. Mason & Hamlin Palace used.

TREMONT TEMPLE

THE HOME FORUM

Covent Garden Was Once Convent Garden

COVENT GARDEN is a corruption of the Convent Garden of old time, for the monks of Westminster once owned the land where the famous market now stands, and cultivated it for their own use. As far back as the thirteenth century it was a flourishing garden, bounded on the north by fields and on the south by the houses of the Strand. Here lay "fair spreading pastures" seven acres in area. A plan of London published in 1562 shows it to have been enclosed by a brick wall, to have possessed a line of shady elms, as well as a scattered wilderness of smaller trees. Toward the center of the enclosure appear a few insignificant buildings, which might have been

tool houses, or the humble dwellings of the gardeners themselves. Probably the garden afforded the abbot and monks a substantial income, and they were not backward in having the ground used to the fullest advantage. A spring existed and a stream which flowed through it was captured and detained to make a pond to facilitate watering operations. The garden, says Walter Savage Landor, formal and quiet, where a salad was cut for a lady abess, becomes a market noisy and full of life distributing fruits and flowers to a metropolis. This transformation occurred some time after the dissolution of the religious houses. The property, valued at £6 6s. 8d.,

passed into the possession of the Earl of Somerset, but on his attainder, the Crown gave it to John Russell, Earl of Bedford, to whose descendants it has belonged until now. It remained an open space certainly up to the middle of the seventeenth century and perhaps longer. The present square where the market is held was designed by Inigo Jones under the direction of one of the dukes of Bedford, but "quality folk" no longer tread its center avenue, nor nuns and friars study their missals in the church orchard.

Aldeburgh's Ancient Law

In the time of Queen Elizabeth the old Saxon town of Aldeburgh had among its population 300 "mariners" who caught annually 3000 lasts of sprats for "Ye Spratte Payre." In these days the corporation of Aldeburgh controlled the fishery, and amongst its quaint laws is one dated 1542, which ordered that "If any one having a boat go to sea on Christmas Day before the sun setting or on any Sunday between St. Martin and Twelfth Day before 12 o'clock or be driving of sprats upon any Saturday after 8 o'clock in the afternoon and not come to land, he shall forfeit 20s."

Heart's Holiday

Without, a city's whirling dust,
A city's alley-wall;
Without, a bleak, pale strip of sky.
Within, high festival.

Without, no greeting between friends,
From the hurrying crowd no smile.
Within, my heart's slow pageant moves
In glorious solemn file.

There was no call for revel. Day,
Who summons us each morn,
Came forth in darest garb and blew
No gala herald-horn.

But slave of day I am not—nay,
Her mistress still, I wield
The crystal sceptre of my mood.
Bearing my dream's white shield.

—Grace Fallow Norton in Poetry.

What Progress?

How do you measure your stature as compared with a year ago? By the size of your bank account, by the applause you have won, by the wider knowledge you have gained, by the ideals you have reached, by what you have achieved for humanity? Compared with a year ago, what are you today as the result of moral reaction that the year's efforts have created within you? —School Education.

"IN THE VALLEY OF DECISION"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MULTITUDES, multitudes in the valley of decision. In this dramatic utterance the prophet Joel has given us a glimpse into a region which we should be eager to explore. Where is the valley of decision? And who are they who stand there? Is not this valley an experience with each one of us? Today, tomorrow, or in some distant future, each must stand where multitudes have stood before, where multitudes shall stand, and yet he must stand alone except for the dear Christ who is with him always. The decision between self and Christ is not made upon the high places of spiritual exaltation, but in the valley where the human will is warring with the will of God. We may be walking on hilltops of earthly joy and satisfaction, but we shall not reach the divine heights, shall not even see them, until we have descended to the valley of self-surrender to find the upward path.

What delays this momentary journey and makes it seem hard? Simply the human tendency to excuse evil and the fear of facing ourselves uncompromisingly. Error has a thousand fallacious reasons for existing. We would all be better, do better; none would lend himself to evil, if heritage or relationship or temperament or environment had only been different. We would be sinless, if sin permitted; we would be wholly loving, if it were not for hate; would never fail, if something did not prevent our accomplishment; would be entirely well, if constitution or climate or some other material condition would let us be. "Who did hinder you," cries Paul, "that ye should not obey the truth? This persuasion cometh not of him that calleth you." We should awaken to the realization that we are not victims of adverse circumstances, nor hampered by insurmountable obstacles or any phase of limitation. These conditions of mortal belief are one and all but persuasion of the evil which would thereby keep us

from entering into our heritage as the children of God. When this truth appears to us we shall have entered the valley of decision and be making ready to ascend the heights of spiritual attainment.

Decision is our part in turning the current of our living-Godward. If our diseases are not healed, if our wrong habits are not corrected, if discordant conditions prevail with us, we should honestly ask ourselves if we have really let go of these errors, if we have actually decided against the claim of evil to reality and power and for God's omnipotence and omnipotence to the uttermost. "I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing," it is written in Deuteronomy. "Therefore choose life." Let us choose life, and all that life includes: purity, harmony, freedom, health, joy—the all of good—and renounce the opposite, evil. It is really a question of our own choosing. Let us see good as true and evil but a lie.

Evil, arguing for its false claim to dominion over man ever tries to make us believe that standing with God involves the loss of freedom and happiness and many other things to be desired. But the truth is that the victory over self which this decision compasses is written large with joy. If our decision to disagree with evil apparently causes evil to rise against us we need not falter nor be discouraged. "Though the way is dark in mortal sense, divine Life and Love illumine it," and "Christian Science, contradicting sense, maketh the valley to bud and blossom as the rose" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 566). So, though we may have entered the valley in sorrow and doubt, we shall leave it with confidence and joy. Untold blessings are to be gained there—the blessing of evil overcome, of Love triumphant.

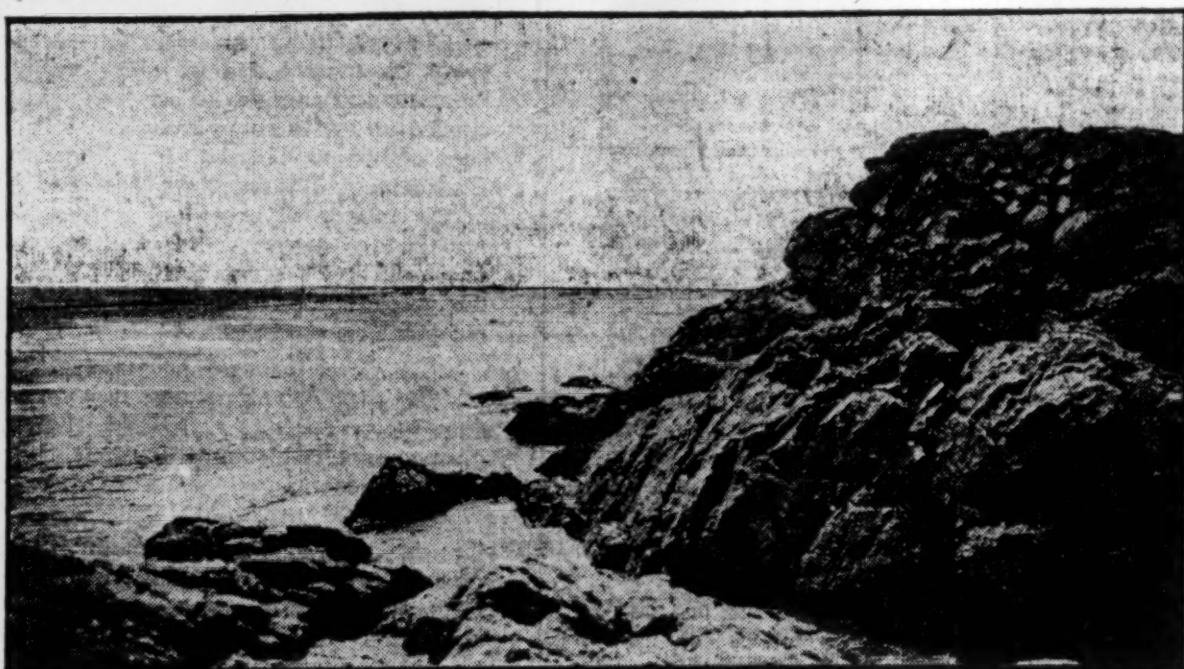
Do we wonder that the valley road is

a climbing one? We shall cease to wonder when we have learned its way, when we reach the point of ultimate decision. Then we shall know that the valley is dark only in belief as we lift our eyes to the infinite heights of Life and Truth and Love which lie before us. And we shall look down upon the little hills of personal pleasure and material satisfaction which have been left behind. Our valleys indeed shall be exalted and our hills made low, that the way of God may be prepared. Here we shall face the infinite tasks of Love and find God-given ability to fulfill them.

Multitudes indeed have stood in the valley of decision. Moses found this experience beside the burning bush; Elijah upon the mountain; the repentant woman stood within its borders when she bathed the Master's feet with her tears; Saul, the vengeful, entered the valley on the road to Damascus, but it was Paul who in humility went from it to glorious Christian service. None ever came so obediently, so lovingly, so entirely alone into this lowly place of human experience as Jesus at Gethsemane. And the glory of his ascension above evil and hate was measured by the completeness of his self-surrender.

To the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, it was revealed that matter is nothing and that evil is powerless before the almightiness of God, and the result of this spiritual understanding she has given to the world in her teachings and writings. Seeking and finding, she was led step by step to renounce all that stood between her and the healing Christ, the scientific and demonstrable understanding of Truth. God's call to her was for the highest concept and expression of purity, loyalty, self-abnegation and love, and she was not disobedient to this divine command. The great hope that was before her, to heal and save mankind, strengthened her to stand for Truth against a world of unbelief, and for this the nations have reason to be grateful. To all those who stand or shall stand in the valley of decision, where a false sense of self falls away and man finds himself in truth, she gives these words of encouragement, "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfishness to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine oneness" (Science and Health, p. 316).

PROFILE OF FACE AT CAPE ANN, MASS.



The profile of a woman near Gloucester, Mass., is not so distinct as the Old Man of the Mountain in New Hampshire; still if you have a fair amount of imagination you can discover a woman's head in this picture. If you can, you will recognize "Mother Ann," as

she is called along one of the most famous capes on the American Atlantic coast. Cape Ann was named for Ann Denmark. Few places of equal size have as great variety in shore scenery. There are rocky shores and sandy beaches, bays and inlets, rivers and islands, and

an automobile tour around the cape is one of the most enjoyable items the summer offers.

Boston's Musician Mayor

Quite characteristic of the Boston of the middle nineteenth century is the fact that the Hon. Samuel A. Eliot when mayor of the city was also a church organist. For 20 years he was in charge of the music at Kings chapel, which still helps uphold the standard of good church music for Boston and which was the scene of the first oratorio performance in the city. Mr. Eliot was absent from his post at the organ only once during the 20 years, so the story goes, and that was when, as mayor, he was called out to quiet some boys who were making some sort of disturbance in the city streets. Mayor Eliot, as can easily be understood, was a real force in the musical progress of Boston. That was the day of Lowell Mason and George J. Webb, who did so much for music in the schools. Indeed they were the first to secure entrance for music into the public schools of Boston, a thing accomplished in the year 1838, when Mr. Eliot was mayor. Mr. Eliot was also member of Congress and was treasurer of Harvard College when that institution was administered by the same group or class of men who watched over the civic interests of Boston. He published a volume of "Observations on the study of the Bible for the use of Young Persons," and various poetical translations.

Praising Others

If we like a thing why don't we say so? asks the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal. We often have the impulse, yes, but do we actually carry it to action? Two men agreed, four years ago, to speak or write a word of praise to any one who did something that helped or pleased them. "Never," said one of the men recently, "have I got such absolute enjoyment out of anything in my full life than from these words of praise and the returns that they evoked." We are all but children of a larger growth, hungry and thirsty in our wish to be told when we have done well. The greatest is not above it. . . . To realize that some one notices our effort; that some one believes in us. That is what we crave.

Every Hope a Promise

Every hope . . . is a promise from our heavenly Father. Sometimes we misunderstand the promise; we settle on something much poorer than the thing He means us to have; but human hopes are divine promises, and some day they will all be paid.—Youths Companion.

Government and Individual

Just in proportion as a government recognizes the individual and shields him in the exercise of his rights, in that proportion is it Godlike and glorious.—Garfield.

Literature and Life in English Poetry

WE DO NOT know if poetry has ever been divided into the two compartments of literature and life; if such a division were made it could not be made too definitely, for there are few poets so "literary" that they say nothing of life, and there are few poets so concerned in life that they owe nothing to literature, says an editorial writer in the Times (London). Henry was a great artist; but he was an artist who put reality first. Stevenson, also an artist, fell back upon literary sentiment with a complacency which rather repels some modern readers. Mr. Hardy, a great though a meager poet, has a strong grip upon the heart of life, and is influenced as little as any—except in his craftsmanship—by the literary traditions of his time.

But the revolt was most vigorously and brutally expressed by Rudyard Kipling, a disciple of Henry's, who hurled Smith's classical Dictionary and Malory's "Morte D'Arthur" through the window and got for us some much-needed fresh air, more valuable, as some think, even than the beautiful stained glass which he broke. The poets have been rather slow to take advantage of the liberties so gained. Mr. Kipling himself has less of life and more of literature than he once had, and the Ciceronian spell of romance and the classics is heavy upon most of our young poets. Nevertheless, the service of Mr. Kipling in giving new blood to English poetry is not easy to overestimate, and there are signs that the work is not altogether in vain.

If we might name one of the young men who is determined to see things freshly and in the strong broad light of real day, there is John Masefield. He has studied, it is quite clear, the technique of English poetry, as Mr. Kipling studied it; but, like Mr. Kipling, he chooses his own subjects and records his own observations. There is this difference, however, that whereas Mr. Kipling's genius in poetry is mainly lyrical, the genius of Mr. Masefield is mainly narrative. Mr. Masefield tells a story in verse—a story real and strong as the stories of Chaucer. For the rest, he reminds us more of Crabbe, for the narrative genius of Chaucer dealt more with the sunny side of life.

Cookery for Men

A class in camp cookery has been organized by the department of home economics of the University of Wisconsin for the benefit of the men who are studying to become forest rangers.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Baths of Brown Children

There are many good ways to take a bath. The bathtub is almost as good a place to splash about in as the pond or lake or even the ocean, when you can't get to any of these. But children in the Philippines take their baths sometimes in yet a different way. Some travelers in the islands once saw a boy getting his bath and they snapped his picture and put it in a book. "He stands out in the rough grass near a low thatched hut and his mother is pouring a big pailful of water all over him. In another picture two little girls are getting another kind of bath. They are sitting in the shallows at the edge of a wide river among the big stones. They turn to look with great interest and amusement at the people who are taking their picture."

Picture Puzzle



What part of a cake?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE: Waterloo.

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Interesting Pattern Books

There is a very noticeable improvement in the catalogues with which the sightseeing public is presented at the present time. Catalogues of museums and picture galleries are no longer mere lists, giving the correct name, date and place from which the exhibits have come, but they assume the character of instructors. Thus if due time is given to museums, and they are visited in a studious and interested way, much can be learned of the history of arts, trades and crafts from many of the catalogues. In the Victoria and Albert Museum (London) there is a note describing and illustrating the collection of "Old English Pattern books of the Metal Trades."

The note says: "These pattern books were issued by manufacturers in metals, in order to advertise their wares, during a period of about 75 years, embracing the last half of the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth centuries. They illustrate the beginning of what were then new movements in the conditions of the crafts—namely, the growth of the organized factory—as a means of production and distribution, as compared with the earlier limitation of those functions to the efforts of individuals, and the consequent need of a wider medium of communication than the personal appeal for the introduction of new goods."

Remarkable House Building in Poland

POLAND is a country which possesses a marked individuality of its own, but the Italian Renaissance still holds universal sway over modern building, although it utterly fails to express the life of the country. Peculiar interest therefore attaches to a house now being built there from the designs of M. H. Baillie Scott, the Scotist the first departure from the Renaissance tradition in Poland, since the sixteenth century. It is built of local stone, flint, and hand-made bricks. It has no architectural embellishments, and relies for its effect on the qualities of color and texture to be obtained by the arrangement of the materials of which its walls are built. Its plan encloses a centre court, and is adapted to the levels of the site.

At the southeast corner of the building, where the ground falls, the library is placed as a two-story room, approached from the hall on the level of the gallery, from which access is gained to the lower floor of the room by the small spiral staircase in the angle. The hall itself, as the principal apartment in the house, has an open timber roof, a large recessed fireplace and stage. The

Said of John Hay

He lived his own life with patience, charity, fair-mindedness, candor, modesty and indefatigable industry. A more conscientious man never lived. To him as to the sternest Puritans the line which divides right and wrong was narrow as a hair, as high as heaven, as eternal as the stars. He drew it for himself, but never insisted upon drawing it for others. He was an individual conscience, not one for the regulation of the human race. —Joseph Bucklin Bishop.

Furniture Changes

One sign of the present day crowding into tiny apartments by city people is seen in the second-hand furniture stores. In almost all of them excellent pieces may be found, often hardly worn. They are there because when a family moves from one flat to another certain articles prove to be useless and others have to be bought to take their place. This sends to the second-hand store things which would once have been cherished in homes for generations.

dining room is connected with the hall by an arched opening, and has also a recess with a fixed seat for use on occasions when the room itself is not required. A small staircase in the dining room gives access to the study over it, a room which opens on to a gallery overlooking the hall. On the northwest angle of the building the kitchen is placed, and this room is carried up through the two stories with an open timber roof. The southwest angle of the building is occupied by a suite of bedrooms, with bathrooms, etc.

The exterior walls are thick, the windows small, and the walls and ceilings are finished white inside. Happily there are no building by-laws to insist on useless glass areas, which would go far to neutralize the protective effect of the thick walls. The kind of workmanship which such a house demands is necessarily that of the hand. It will be a house built by hands instead of machines. And this hand-workmanship, combined with its simple outlines, may perhaps give it something of an air of being the natural product of the soil, which was the chief charm of the old houses.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, January 30, 1914

Colonel Goethals Perfects His Work

NEW YORK CITY is not to have Colonel Goethals as police commissioner. At least, not in the near future. When nation and metropolis are rivals for a man's loyal service the winner is usually the larger unit of government; and especially is this likely to be the case when the nation proposes consummation of a career already renowned and the city offers a task new, complex and uncertain in its outcome. If there ever was a time when the President hesitated about naming Colonel Goethals as governor of the Panama Canal Zone it must have preceded the study of the problem at first hand made by the secretary of war. Since that official's report there has been little question as to where his influence would count. Making due allowance for the commendable aid given by the civilian commissioners in bringing the canal to completion, Secretary Garrison, like other students of present and future national responsibilities in the zone region, contended that wisdom dictated concentration of authority in the hands of a man conversant with military as well as engineering affairs and of proved administrative ability. In this case what more natural than retention of Colonel Goethals?

By accepting the new post, Colonel Goethals will sacrifice in a pecuniary way more than the nation should expect of a public servant. For many reasons residence in New York would have pleased him and his family, and a grapple with the forces of lawlessness while administering the police department would have tested anew his capacities as a man. But he has the West Point training back of him, with its emphasis on duty and its relative indifference to money considerations. Consequently he will make history in and about the Canal Zone at a stage of national evolution when the importance of having first grade servants in that region of the world can scarcely be overstated.

If, as seems likely now, the United States as a government enters soon upon construction and management of public works in Alaska, there will be a fine chance to recruit men whose professional and moral capacity has been proved by their records in Panama. Colonel Goethals, as an adviser of Washington officials, can render much valuable aid in this project, while proceeding with his duties as zone governor in the tropics.

True to Higher Loyalties

REPORTS are at hand of renewal in trades-union circles of advocacy of unionization of all federal employees. Thus, in the United States, looms on the horizon an issue as fundamental to democracy's perpetuity as any that can be named, and an issue that European statesmen have had to deal with drastically, backed by public opinion that refuses to let servants of the state become its rulers. Like many another matter, it is best dealt with in its earliest stages. So it is to be hoped that the President and Congress will be vigilant. Legislation that recognizes class distinctions, that exempts special groups of citizens from authority of certain laws, can hardly fail to give encouragement to public officials organized to procure for themselves special privileges and larger incomes. Such federal employees already have a status more secure than that of the worker in private industries. If they err we imagine it is in coveting so much security and power that inevitably society at large will revolt against a bureaucratic tyranny.

Reduced to its lowest terms this issue is one of comparative loyalties. Self-interest and class interest clash with state, welfare and social needs, and many there be today whose most constant regard is for class and not for the state, for the special group and not for the social whole. This more restricted loyalty, while intense and often sincere, cannot endure when met with the aroused loyalty of persons who put nation above group. If a crisis comes and a choice must be made, many a radical becomes conservative, and many a proletarian becomes a patriot. Witness M. Briand.

President Wilson in some of his recent writings, appears to be committed to opposition to any effort to mass federal employees together as shapers of legislation or administrative rules in their own interests.

Government in Pipe Line Ownership

MUCH matter has recently appeared in the newspapers tending to emphasize the importance with which the various nations, and especially those having powerful navies, regard petroleum discovery and production and the possibility of sharing in the supply. The reason, of course, is now obvious to all readers. Oil as a power-producing fuel is rapidly taking the place of coal at sea. The demand for petroleum fuel has increased tremendously of late; all the indications point to even a much greater increase in the future. Wherever possible, governments are striving to obtain possession of oil fields. Exploration and prospecting with this end in view is being carried on almost from the Arctic to the Antarctic regions. Every continent is being searched; concessions are being sought in all.

Only in recent years has the United States undertaken to reserve and conserve any considerable portion of its oil land area for public purposes. It is now earnestly engaged in an effort to increase its holdings, as it is determined to hold fast to all it has. Moreover, its purpose is to bring the petroleum-producing area available within easier access of the sea. Under legislation that bids fair shortly to become law, funds are sought which will enable the Washington government to construct a pipe line connecting the oil fields of Oklahoma with the gulf of Mexico.

But there is more involved in a decision of the United States government to pipe its navy oil fuel from Oklahoma than appears on the surface. A \$10,000,000 undertaking of any kind is interesting, but at most it could be regarded in this case only as an incident to the disbursement of a billion-dollar allowance. The point of greatest importance is that if the government is to go into the transportation of oil can it do so without first nationalizing the oil fields from which it intends to draw its supply? For it would

seemingly need to secure itself against any adverse combination of those who might own the oil. This would be a step much farther advanced toward public ownership and operation than any the United States has thus far taken within its generally recognized political and geographical boundaries. What it may do in Alaska is another matter.

The whole subject, as our readers have been informed, is to be inquired into carefully. It would, as everybody realizes, be only a short step from the nationalization of oil fields to the nationalization of coal fields, from the government carriage of oil to the government carriage of coal and other commodities. The investigation promised under the Gore resolution is likely to open up what will prove to be the most important questions in economics the United States people, as a people, have ever been called upon to solve.

THE metric system continues to spread among all save the English-speaking nations. In the last four years its compulsory use has been adopted, so it is reported, in Denmark, China, Japan, the five republics of Central America, Bulgaria, Chile, Uruguay and Siam. Although advocates of the system have been tireless in Great Britain and the United States, little headway has been made against the foot rule and yardstick, the pound and stone, the pint and quart.

AT THIS time when the question of the reduction of armaments is engaging the attention of statesmen in every country, the question of the defense of Australia is not without interest. The continent of Australia includes 2,934,515 square miles, of which the Northern Territory alone represents over 500,000. No student can fail to trace through history the policy which has proved so successful in building up and welding together the British empire. The strength of this is not found in arbitrary control from Westminster over the many colonies and dominions, but rather in the encouragement of self-support and in the realization that each dominion or dependency forms an important part of the whole.

Australia has now reached the stage in her development when she is in a position to form the nucleus of what will eventually be an army and navy sufficient for the defense of her coasts. Whilst, however, adequate naval and military protection is still necessary, militarism can be overdone. It is a doubtful advantage to possess an army and fleet if the taxes levied for the construction and maintenance of them cripple the country; and is not more than one country today raising the cry that the high cost of living of which the people complain is due to the excessive construction of battle-ships?

Orderliness and precision are qualities of the utmost value. In Australia the training of the men is so arranged as to cause a minimum of inconvenience to all concerned, and is carried out along the most practical lines possible. There can be little question that the discipline of military instruction will be to the advantage of the men in particular and of the country in general. Australia is wisely making haste slowly, and although alive to the importance of the protection of the country, she is not overlooking the equally important phase of her development, the opening up of the vast tracts of virgin soil with a view to attracting emigrants of the better class and so populating the country. The policy inaugurated by Australia is wise, we believe. There seems to be no doubt that the object of her statesmen will be attained, and that by adequate preparation they will be prepared not to seek war, but to avert it from her coasts.

South America and the Panama Exposition

A NEW and pleasant chord in international relations is struck by the report brought back from a group of the South American republics by United States Commissioners Martinez and Lively, appointed to supplement President Wilson's invitation to the nations to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition. The mission appears to have been successful to an extraordinary degree. Not only were Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Uruguay found to be sympathetically disposed toward the great enterprise named, but what is of far more importance, they appeared to entertain the kindest sentiments toward the United States. The commissioners recognize the fact that in so reporting the attitude of the countries visited they are going counter to an impression that has prevailed widely in their own land during the last year or two.

Tangible proof of this reported good feeling is to be found in the readiness with which the republics of the south have accepted President Wilson's invitation and in the generous appropriations they have made to cover the cost of their respective exhibits. These run from \$100,000 by Uruguay to \$1,300,000 by Argentina. Those inclined to regard participation in the exposition only as a perfunctory act of courtesy on the part of the invited nation, and therefore indicative in no sense of either official or popular sentiment, will be better satisfied when they learn that the executives of the various nations visited, who were found to be "frank, outspoken and of great ability," employed "the friendliest terms" when referring to the United States. The rapidity and ease with which the appropriations were obtained should, at least, be accepted as proof of the absence of popular opposition.

Much as the people of the United States are interested in the success of the San Francisco fair, since their government is irrevocably committed to it, and since national pride is involved in it, they will esteem the regard and respect of their southern neighbors even more highly than any aid which these neighbors may have felt it incumbent upon them, through a sense of international courtesy, to give that undertaking. International expositions come and go, enchain attention for a while and are then forgotten, but good feeling, good fellowship, true friendship among nations, are conditions which make for the permanent welfare of humanity and are to be rated, therefore, above anything that money represents or money can buy.

SINGLE taxers have opened a library and reading room in Los Angeles, and they will probably score a triumph every time they succeed in inducing a man who confounds the single tax with a tax on the single to come in and read.

THE story that boys in Minnesota are being taught how to sow seems to be fully corroborated by the Minnesota crop statistics.

Australian Defense Is to Avert War

THERE is a quarter of Newark, N. J., in which are several schoolhouses and other buildings, semi-public in character, that are in use only a part of the time. In this same quarter of Newark, it seems, there are several hundred boys and girls who are usefully occupied or employed only part of the time. Of these a large number are said to be in need of contact with good moral influences. A group of thinking men and women have taken cognizance of these facts. It was thought at first that a means to the end sought would be the erection of a great building in which the young people of the quarter might be trained, entertained and directed. Then it seemed the better plan to seek and obtain, if possible, the use of the semi-public buildings during the hours when they were not otherwise occupied. And then, it appears, it was decided to place the whole matter under the auspices of the community workers of the Young Men's Christian Association, which aims to supplement the work of the home, church, school and municipality.

There are details of interest in the Newark News, but these are all secondary in importance to the point mainly dwelt upon by that journal, which is that practically all of the facilities for such work, as well as the raw material, may be found in every congested city neighborhood. This has been the experience of a number of large cities. It is not necessary to wait for building funds or public appropriations. What is most necessary is that use be made, and to the fullest possible extent, of the accommodations at hand. So far in this project, the experience of Newark—or of the quarter of Newark under consideration—seems to be the experience of every community and of every neighborhood that has bent its thoughts and energies to service. From the first step the way has opened up and become broader. It is shown in Newark, as it has been shown in Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Boston, New York and dozens of smaller cities, that in the matter of providing training, entertainment and direction for the drifting youth of neighborhood or quarter, the very first essential, and the one that leads inevitably to ultimate success, is the resolution on the part of those enlisted in the movement to recognize no obstacles.

IN THE Atlantic states, it is ascertained, there are as yet but four motor boats to each 1000 of population, and yet many were disappointed last summer because they were not invited to cruise along the coast.

TENDENCIES of the time point to closer affiliations of negroes with negroes in the United States. Imitation of the whites and servility to them decrease. Pride in non-Caucasian ancestry and in purity of African stock increases. In large communities where whites and blacks reside, each in considerable numbers, the negroes among themselves take on those social gradations or groupings and coterie affiliations which the whites long have had. In short, as among the whites so among the blacks, possession of worldly goods, a diploma from a college, and exemption from the necessity of manual toil count. A process of stratification is under way. As individuals gain wealth, as they become capitalists or employers of labor, and as they win power of a pecuniary sort, they create precisely the same ethical problems within race lines that the white man has been trying to solve for generations.

Professor Dubois, lecturing recently in Boston on "The Negro and the Labor Problem," has candidly set forth these phases of the situation. As a radical negro he has been wont to emphasize the injustice done his race by whites, assigning it to race prejudice; whereas, instead, it often has had its origin in the same personal egoism and covetousness that, according to Professor Dubois, are now leading the well-to-do negro to exploit his fellow black who still is in poverty.

This negro leader's side light on a race situation, which is not discussed in ordinary organs of public opinion, is illuminating. It forces one back to consideration of fundamentals of human nature and of right living. Something more than alteration of social status or pecuniary resources is seen to be necessary to induce justice and brotherhood.

CONTROVERSY over two plans for the Massachusetts building at the Panama exposition in San Francisco, begun in the commission and carried up to the executive council, does the service of calling attention to the fact that the state is to be worthily in evidence there. The plans are so little unlike that the lay citizen could not tell them apart, and so long as each presents the Bulfinch front in faithful replica the issue that is contested behind the original classic front need not give concern. Enough that the pillared triumph in design that has for more than a century looked out to the Atlantic from the height of Beacon hill, is to face about and catch the glow of the setting sun through the Golden Gate.

Massachusetts made early and fairly liberal response to the invitation to share in the exposition. It was not simply courteous, but likewise prudent. The value of world fairs comes often into question and the notion is prevalent that the sort of enterprise which began with the Crystal Palace and has run through a succession of great shows is approaching its conclusion. Yet the show at San Francisco seems to be a fitting observation of the connecting of two oceans. It gives the opportunity for both a sentimental and a practical visit of the extreme East to the farthest West. The market-seeking interests of Massachusetts have good cause to hold up the hands of the state in its patronage of the fair. Massachusetts could not, justly to itself, do less than it has done, and it ought to do all that it may to complete the effect of its participation. The Bulfinch front stands for so much at home that its reproduction should not stand for little when far away.

THAT idea of bringing town and country people together which has taken root in Salina, Kan., is well worthy of imitation. It is only another way of reaching the desired end of bringing the consumers nearer the producers.

Community Work for Boys and Girls

Caste Within a Caste

Bulfinch Front to Face the Pacific